

RECORDED

94-8341-61
SAC, St. Louis

March 1, 1946

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Reference is made to your letter of February 20, 1946, concerning the desire of Miss Virginia Irwin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch to write a feature story "A Day with the FBI." The Bureau authorizes you to personally furnish to Miss Irwin an oral resume of a typical day's work of a Special Agent. Should arrests be made during the day it will be satisfactory for you to give Miss Irwin the basic facts of the case involved just as you would in the event you were making a press release relative to the apprehensions made. It will be satisfactory for you to refer to various general investigations being made during the course of the day, utilizing general terms in describing the various activities, deleting references to names, dates and places as well as confidential sources of information.

It is suggested that Miss Irwin's story illustrative of a day's work in the life of a Special Agent be transmitted to the Bureau for approval in the interest of accuracy.

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION

RECEIVED

FEB 26 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JJM: MKH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 1 4 1946

337

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, St. Louis
 SUBJECT:

DATE: February 20, 1946

St. Louis, Mo.

~~VIRGINIA IRWIN~~, feature writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, called me by telephone on February 14, 1946, and stated she desires to write a feature story entitled "A Day with the FBI." She at first stated she would like to go out with our Agents conducting investigations for the purpose of obtaining material for her story. She was advised, however, that this would not be possible. She then requested whether material might be obtained from this office.

Miss IRWIN was advised that the Bureau would be requested to furnish any material if such a story is approved by the Bureau. Please advise this office at the earliest possible date.

Miss IRWIN requested me to direct the attention of the Bureau to a feature story she had written entitled "Teen Age Crime on the March" from material obtained from the Bureau at Washington.

GBN:hml

acth 3/1/46
 EX-11

RECORDED	194-8-341-61
SERIALIZED	1F B I
INDEXED	2 MAR 6 1946
FILED	<i>2/14/46</i>

2/14/46

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

May 9, 1946

174 96-7341-62

cc
133

① Miss Virginia Irwin
St. Louis Post Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Miss Irwin:

Your telegram of May 3, 1946, has been received, and while I would like to be of assistance I wish to advise that information of the type you have in mind is not available for distribution by the FBI. The thought occurs that perhaps you will wish to communicate with the Corrections Division of the United States War Department in Washington, D. C., for information concerning persons who were released from penal institutions for the purpose of joining the U. S. Army. Figures concerning the extent of this practice were not compiled by the FBI. I am enclosing available material outlining my views as to the extent to which veterans will engage in criminal activities which I hope you will find helpful.

MAY 10 2 23 AM '46

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Is the Army Breeding Criminals?
The Country's Opportunity

Mr. Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurine
Harbo
Herdon
Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neasey
Miss Gandy

CC - St. Louis

EDM:eb ED 15

MAY 10 1946 P.M.

1946

INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 3 1946

Own

WESTERN UNION

WU13 DL PD

PJ STLOUIS MO MAY 3 1946 220P

J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CAN YOU HAVE SOMEONE ON YOUR STAFF FURNISH US WITH DETAILS OF CASES IN WHICH DISCHARGED SOLDIERS FIGURED IN VIOLENT OR DRAMATIC CRIMES IN VARIOUS CITIES STOP ALSO CAN YOU GIVE US FIGURES ON HOW MANY CONVICTS WERE DISCHARGED FROM VARIOUS PRISONS ON CONDITION THEY JOINED THE ARMY STOP ALSO WILL YOU GIVE US YOUR STATEMENT ON SUCH CASES OR OPINION OF YOUR BUREAU PSYCHIATRIST IF YOU HAVE ONE STOP THANKS FOR DOING THIS JOB FOR US AND ALSO THANKS FOR GOOD STORY I GOT FROM YOUR BUREAU RECENTLY ON RISE IN JUVENILE CRIME

VIRGINIA IRWIN ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

346P.
RECORDED
EX-33

194-8-341-62
19 MAY 16 1946

nm
Ack Hb
5-9-46
JDM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. HARBO *RTH*

DATE: 11-8-46

FROM : H. B. LONG

SUBJECT: Anonymous letter sent to J. Edgar Hoover addressed to the

Editor of the St. Louis, Post Dispatch

Bureau file 94-8-341

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beaha
 Miss Gandy

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

194-8-341-6
 NOT RECORDED
 29 NOV 13 1946
 ENCL ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
 56 NOV 15 1946

MRTP

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I KNOW THAT MY RETIREMENT WILL
MAKE NO DIFFERENCE IN ITS CARDINAL
PRINCIPLES; THAT IT WILL ALWAYS
FIGHT FOR PROGRESS AND REFORM,
NEVER TOLERATE INJUSTICE OR COR-
RUPTION, ALWAYS FIGHT DEMAGOGUES
OF ALL PARTIES, NEVER BELONG TO
ANY PARTY, ALWAYS OPPOSE PRIVILEGED
CLASSES AND PUBLIC PLUNDERERS,
NEVER LACK SYMPATHY WITH THE
POOR, ALWAYS REMAIN DEVOTED TO
THE PUBLIC WELFARE, NEVER BE SATIS-
FIED WITH MERELY PRINTING NEWS,
ALWAYS BE DRASTICALLY INDEPEND-
ENT, NEVER BE AFRAID TO ATTACK
WRONG, WHETHER BY PREDATORY
PLUTOCRACY OR PREDATORY POVERTY.

April 10, 1907.

Joseph Pulitzer

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary
of the birth of

1847 JOSEPH PULITZER 1947

founder of the

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis
Missouri

G. I. R. 5

RECORDED 94-8-341-
EX-1 1 APR 14 1947 64

DR. J. H. PULITZER

61 APR 23 1947

EVERYDAY MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis, Missouri March 31,

✓
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
.....

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

The attached letter from Mr.
Harold A. Lynch of The Reader's Digest
is more or less self-explanatory.

The only thing I can say is that
I thought the piece "~~The Fortune in the~~
~~Grave~~" was one of the most interesting
detective stories I had ever read, and
I would like to pass it on to the Post-
Dispatch readers.

May I hear from you?

Yours sincerely,

Don H. Thompson,
Feature Editor

DHT:b

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-65
EX-15 APR 16 1947

on ml (unfavorable)
ack, 4/8/47
fr
copy of legend letter
retained in file ms

C
O
P
Y

THE READER'S DIGEST

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y.

Harold A. Lynch - Associate Editor

March 27, 1947

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Howard Florance has handed me your letter requesting permission to reprint "The Fortune in the Grave."

Certainly it is all right by us, and in most cases it is possible for us to give permission. In this instance, however, it would be just as well to get permission from the author also. Will you therefore write Mr. Hoover, stating that we have no objection if he agrees to the use, as we hope he will.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harold A. Lynch

Mr. Don H. Thompson
Feature Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

94-8-341-65

JOSEPH PULITZER
100TH ANNIVERSARY



1847 Founder of the 1947
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FIRST
DAY
COVER

NEW YORK
APRIL 9-AM
1947

RECE



-FIRST DAY OF ISSUE-

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

44-10001-1
Eugene T. Hooper, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

3-10-47
H.W.

✓
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nicholson.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. HarboMr. HendonMr. PenningtonMr. Quinn Tamm....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

April 10, 1947

RECORDED
65
Mr. Don H. Thompson
Feature Editor
Everyday Magazine Department
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

E.I.R.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Four letter dated March 31, 1947,
enclosing a communication from Mr. Harold A.
Lynch, Associate Editor of *The Reader's
Digest*, has been received. It is a pleasure
to advise that I have no objection to your
reprinting the article you mentioned pursuant
to the permission you have secured from
Mr. Lynch whose letter I am returning for
your files.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC - St. Louis

(Article entitled "The Fortune in the Grave.")

NOTE: Mr. Thompson was removed from the Bureau's
mailing list 4-3-40 per the Director's authority
following the receipt of a derogatory editorial
entitled "J. Edgar Hoover's Fishy Activities" from
3-1-40 issue of *Post-Dispatch*. However recent editorial
comment has been very favorable, and relations with

COMMUNICATIONS STATIONERY cordial for the past several years.

MAIL copy of Mr. Lynch's letter to Mr. Thompson retained
APR 11 1947 in Bureau's files.

FRY:mp:rp

Nichols	Boson	Tracy	Carson	Egan	Jurica	Farbo	Hendon	Pennington	Quinn	Tan
le. Room	Roase	ss. Graham	ss. Gandy							

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 1947

April 9, 1947

1-OK

Mr. Raymond P. Brandt
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1422 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

St. Louis Missouri

Dear Pete:

I wanted to tell you what a grand job I thought you did in writing up the interview on juvenile delinquency. You have done an excellent job and it is satisfactory in every respect.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

LBN:MP

EX-55

Jackson, Bennett
His approval

EX-55

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-34166
T B
15 APR 24 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn, Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

4/9.m

Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., DPR Collect

101 1088

Attention Mr. Reese.

Suggested by Mr. Pulitzer.

Washington, April 9 (Brandt).- J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, believes that although "the senseless and fiendish killing of innocent people by teen-age youngsters" is a nationwide trend, it can be stopped by a local re-instatement of parental discipline, a rebirth of respect for law and order and the replacing of the breeding spots of crime with wholesome sport centers.

The energetic FBI chief declined to comment specifically on recent murder of the church sexton in St. Joseph by the 16-year-old adopted son of the pastor but in characteristically clipped sentences he outlined to the Post-Dispatch today the national juvenile crime problems and the answers as he sees them after many years of study.

He said that he did not have enough of the facts on the St. Joseph murder to justify a conclusion.

He was willing, however, to comment at length on the national juvenile crime trend, as revealed by statistics compiled by the FBI, and what it would lead to unless checked.

(more)

"All during the war years," he said, "major crime has been on the upswing. It reached a 16-year peak in 1946. The fact that every 5.7 minutes of the day and night bring a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault to kill should challenge our national lethargy to crime and its causes. Now is the time for concerted action -- unless we want to feel at our own throats the cold-blooded brutality practiced so expertly by the crime-talented fingers of so many of our nation's children."

"At the end of the shooting war, age 17 led all other age groups in arrests for serious crime. We now have a state of affairs where the juvenile offender has grown up and graduated into serious crimes of murder, robbery and assault, for age 21 at the moment leads all other age groups in defiance of law and decency."

"Last year there were 808 felonious homicides by persons under 21; in 1945 the total was 788. There were similar increases in other categories."

"Our problem involves two factors. The first is the failure of the home itself as a seat of learning and moral guidance, the second is our national lethargy toward degrading influences in the daily pattern of life which are beyond the immediate control of parents."

"The failure of the home in giving proper training to youth is emphasized by the arrest in 1946 of 108,787 persons under 21 for crimes serious enough to warrant finger printing. These were the petty offenders of the last few years who swiped bicycles and stripped automobiles. They have now graduated into full-fledged ~~lives~~, ~~lives~~, ~~lives~~ and murderers. (more)"

"Considerations beyond the immediate control of parents which may leave lifetime impressions and scars on young people can be found in salacious literature, lewd suggestive advertisements, motion pictures and radio programs that glorify crime and the criminal, and in the dives of cheap places of amusement that are opened to youngsters by their greedy operators. That we tolerate such breeding places of crime is a national scandal.

The first group of youngsters embrace that vast contingent of youths who have accounted for almost 17 per cent of all major crime in 1946. This group and those teen-agers before them who became enmeshed in war-year crimes must be rehabilitated. The second group comprises the remainder of our young people who may have become exposed to maladjustments of wartime living, lowered moral standards, the excitement and strain that accompanies a nation at war, easy money and kindred causative considerations that invite the germ of crime to take effect. Their homes must again become the center of attraction. Mothers and, more particularly, fathers bear the burden of making our average homes a training ground in fair play, discipline and character development. A child who is able to control his mind and his body, who is sound mentally and physically, who daily lives the lessons of honesty as demonstrated by the good example of honest parents grows into an honest adult and a law-abiding citizen.

Asked what specific, constructive remedies he proposes for stopping the national juvenile crime trend, Hoover had a ready answer.

(more)

"First," he said, "parents should know their children, win their confidence and give sympathetic understanding to their problems."

"Second, old fashioned discipline should be re-asserted. Children should learn that self-discipline is more to be desired than self-expression. A trip to the woodshed is better than a trip to the jail.

"Third, the parents should set an example. The father should be the hero to his kids. The children should see the advantages of religious education. There should be greater utilization church of home, and the local public school grounds as places of meetings.

Too many of our school playgrounds are deserted after 3 o'clock. The children often are in the nearby dives.

"Fourth, there should be greatly expanded recreational facilities in the neighborhood. Every child should be taught to excel in at least one sport, even if it's ping pong. That gives self-confidence. The parents should give every encouragement to the AS boys' club, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., and the Y.W.C.A. ^{Such splendid} _{Camp First Girls} _{A H M, Jr.}

"The city authorities should keep spot maps of neighborhoods showing the infection of juvenile crime. I should like to see the newspapers publish these spot maps frequently to show what areas need special attention by way of more recreational facilities, boys' and girls' clubs and other wholesome inducements to a normal life. If these maps show two or three blocks as persistent centers of crime, there should be a city-wide effort to coordinate all agencies to clean up the area.

(more)

"Fifth, the city should build up respect for its law enforcement agents. This means that the police should learn that crime prevention is more important than crime detection. This requires adequate personnel with high standards. The children's cry should not be, 'Look out, here comes the cop!'"

Hoover thinks that it is pennywise and pound foolish to cut down on local police appropriations and such civic agencies as child vocational guidance clinics where the parents can learn what ^{is} ~~is~~ wrong with their children. It is his view that it is the local community's job to bolster the individual homes by eliminating the cesspools of crime and the dives and clip joints that breed crimes. This local view breaks down to individuals and their leadership.

"The local businessman," he said, "is needed as much as the clergyman, the teacher, and the public official in organizing a communitywide offensive against juvenile crime. How effective is your leadership in your neighborhood? Do you know the assets and liabilities of your community? If you don't know this first you will never know where to begin. If you do, your community can make a quick attack on the heart of the problem."

(end all)

Brandt

Youth Crimes Result of Failure In Homes, National Lethargy to Evil Influences, FBI Chief Says

J. Edgar Hoover Urges Rebirth of Parental Discipline, Respect for Law and Building of Sport Centers to Stop Nation-Wide Trend of Killings.

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT

Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, believes that, although "the senseless and fiendish killing of innocent people by teen-age youngsters" is a nation-wide trend, it can be stopped by a local reinstatement of parental discipline, a rebirth of respect for law and order and the replacing of the breeding spots of crime with wholesome sport centers.

The energetic FBI chief declined to comment specifically on the recent killing of the church sexton in St. Joseph, which the 16-year-old adopted son of the pastor has confessed. In characteristically clipped sentences, however, Hoover outlined to the Post-Dispatch today the national juvenile crime problems and the answers as he sees them after many years of study. He said he did not have enough of the facts on the St. Joseph murder to justify a conclusion.

On National Trend.

He was willing, however, to comment at length on the national juvenile crime trend, as revealed by statistics compiled by the FBI, and what it would lead to unless checked.

"All during the war years," he said, "major crime has been on the upswing. It reached a 16-year peak in 1946. The fact that every 5.7 minutes of the day and night bring a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault to kill should challenge our national lethargy to crime and its causes. Now is the time for concerted action—unless we want to feel at our own throats the cold-blooded brutality practiced so expertly by the crime-talented fingers of so many of our nation's children."

"At the end of the shooting war, age 17 led all other age groups in arrests for serious crime. We now have a state of affairs where the juvenile offender has grown up and graduated into serious crimes of murder, robbery and assault, for age 21 at the moment leads all other age groups in defiance of law and decency."

Last year there were 808 persons under 21 arrested for felonious homicides; in 1945 the total was 728. There were similar increases in other categories.

Two Major Factors
"Our problem involves two factors. The first is the failure of the home itself as seat of learning and moral guidance, the second is our national lethargy toward degrading influences in the daily pattern of life which are beyond the immediate control of parents.

"The failure of the home in giving proper training to youth is emphasized by the arrest in 1946 of 108,787 persons under 21 for crimes serious enough to warrant finger-printing. These were the petty offenders of the last few years who swiped bicycles and stripped automobiles. They have now graduated into full-fledged thieves, rapists and murderers.

"Considerations beyond the immediate control of parents which may leave lifetime impressions and scars on young people can be found in salacious literature, lewd suggestive advertisements, motion pictures and radio programs that glorify crime and the criminal, and in the dives of cheap places of amusement that are opened to youngsters by their greedy operators. That we tolerate such breeding places of crime is a national scandal.

Solution Lies in Homes.

"The first group of youngsters embraces that vast contingent of youth who have accounted for almost 17 per cent of all major crime in 1946. This group and those teen-agers before them who became enmeshed in war-year crimes must be rehabilitated.

"The second group comprises the remainder of our young people who may have become exposed to maladjustments of wartime living, lowered moral standards, the excitement and strain that accompanies a nation at war, easy money and kindred causative considerations that invite the germ of crime to take effect.

"Their homes must again become the center of nurturing.

Mothers and, more particularly, fathers bear the burden of ~~teaching~~ ⁱⁿ our average homes a training ground in fair play, discipline and character development. A child who is able to control his mind and his body, who is sound mentally and physically, who daily lives the lessons of honesty as demonstrated by the good example of honest parents grows into an honest adult and a law-abiding citizen."

Asked what specific, constructive remedies he proposed for stopping the national juvenile crime trend, Hoover had a ready answer.

"First," he said, "parents should know their children, win their confidence and give sympathetic understanding to their problems.

"Second, old-fashioned discipline should be re-asserted. Children should learn that self-discipline is more to be desired than self-expression. A trip to the woodshed is better than a trip to the jail.

"Third, the parents should set an example. The father should be the hero to his kids. The children should see the advantages of religious education. There should be greater utilization of home, church and the local public school grounds as places of meetings. Too many of our school playgrounds are deserted after 3 o'clock. The children often are in the nearby dives.

Recreational Facilities.

"Fourth, there should be greatly expanded recreational facilities in the neighborhood. Every child should be taught to excel in at least one sport, even if it's ping pong. That creates self-confidence. The parents should give every encouragement to such splendid agencies as boys' clubs, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.H.A. and Campfire Girls.

"The city authorities should keep spot maps of neighborhoods showing the infection of juvenile crime. I should like to see the newspapers publish these spot maps frequently to show what areas need special attention by way of more recreational facilities, more boys' and girls' clubs and other wholesome inducements to a normal life. If these maps show two or three blocks as persistent centers of crime, there should be a city-wide effort to co-ordinate all agencies to clean up the area."

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Land	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

"Fifth, the city should build up respect for its law enforcement agents. This means that the police should learn that crime prevention is more important than crime detection. This requires adequate personnel with high standards. The children's cry should not be, 'look out, here comes the cop.'

Hoover thinks that it is penny-wise and pound foolish to cut down on local police appropriations and such civic agencies as child vocational guidance clinics where the parents can learn what is wrong with their children. It is his view that it is the local community's job to bolster the individual homes by eliminating the cesspools of crime and the dives and clip joints that breed crimes. This local view breaks down to individuals and their leadership.

"The local business man," he said, "is needed as much as the clergyman, the teacher, and the public official in organizing a community-wide offensive against juvenile crime. How effective is your leadership in your neighborhood? Do you know the assets and liabilities of your community? If you don't know this first you will never know where to begin. If you do, your community can make a quick attack on the heart of the problem."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
April 11, 1947
(Editorial Section)

ENCLOSURE
94-8-341-67

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L

The attached newspaper article was sent to the Director by the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Attachment

2nd ✓

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Article was entitled

"Youth Crimes Result of Failure
In Homes, National Lethargy
to Evil Influences, FBI
Chief Says" RAYMOND P. BRANDT
by Raymond P. Brandt

RECORDED

INDEXED

999

94-8-341-67

115 MAY 6 1944

Original file
Original to file
4/26/44 RPA
WMA 100-171

23

to Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: May 7, 1947

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Seath
 Miss Gandy

Saint Louis, Mo.

Saint
 Raymond Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called. His editor has had a reporter working for some time on a big story on juvenile delinquency in St. Louis. His story is lacking in punch and the editor wants an introductory statement which he can use as a quote from the Director, which need not be long but should be at least 100 words.

I told Brandt the Director was out, that I would talk to him and we would try to get something as soon as possible. If approved, I will call him and furnish him with the following statement from the Director:

"For the first time since 1938 more persons are arrested aged 21 than in any other age group. During the war years more persons were arrested at age 17 than in any other age group. Now, for the first time since 1938 more persons aged 21 are arrested than in any other age group. Does this mean that the juvenile delinquency problem has ceased to exist? It does not. It merely means that the juvenile delinquents of the war years have graduated from petty crimes to major crimes. Beyond that, the crimes of youth still exceed those of the pre-war years. More than 31% of all persons arrested for crimes against property are under 21 years of age. Hardly a day goes by when the daily press does not carry reports of crimes of violence such as murder, aggravated and criminal assault, committed often by teen-age youngsters."

"There can be no real or lasting relief from the youth problem in crime until every force for good is mobilized on the front of crime prevention."

*LBN:hbm**Brandt*
Admired
*BB**BPE*
5/1
✓
*VPO**oh.**H.*

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

14-8-341-68
 5/19 MAY 13 1947

*EX-67**50 MAY 14 1947. 95*

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY

a
M.B.9
Dear Sir:

With regret we advise you that effective today we are discontinuing our regular mailings of Editorial Page reprints.

We appreciate the favorable comment we received from you only recently and have placed your name on our preferred list, to receive select reprints of unusual importance, which will be sent to you from time to time.

Very truly yours,

①
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis, Missouri

March 3, 1948.

✓

Mr. Tedson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Govee	
Mr. Clavin	
Mr. Lind	
Mr. McNamee	
Mr. Bolan	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

John

G.I.R. 4

194-8-341
NOT RECORDED
29 MAR 11 1948

71 MAR 16 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 3,

FROM : SAC, St. Louis, Missouri

SUBJECT:

There is transmitted herewith an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on November 2, 1947.

GBN:hml

Enclosure

RECORDED

894-2-341-69
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NOV 23 1947

68 NOV 23 1947

We do not mean to imply that the Communist party should be protected for the ideas which it might give to the United States. The point is that if one discredited minority party can be banned so may meritorious political groups be banned. All are secure in their freedom or none is secure.

A ban on the Communist party because of the ideas of its members would soon be taken to the United States Supreme Court. What would our highest tribunal decide?

What the Supreme Court Said

Here is what the court said in the Schneiderman case, involving the disputed citizenship of a native of Russia, who was Communist party secretary in California:

We should not hold that petitioner (Schneiderman) is not attached to the Constitution by reason of his possible belief in the creation of some form of world union of Soviet republics, unless we are willing so to hold in regard to those who believe in Pan-Americanism, the League of Nations, Union Now, or some other form of international collaboration or collective security. A distinction here would be an invidious one based on the fact that we might agree with or tolerate the latter, but dislike or disagree with the former.

We should let our judgments be guided, so far as the law permits, by the spirit of freedom and tolerance in which our nation was founded, and by a desire to secure the blessings of liberty in thought and action to all.

Certainly the Supreme Court would never agree to outlawing the Communist party or any other party unless it could be shown that its place on the ballot created "a clear and present danger," to quote the formula established by Justice Holmes in the Schenck case in 1919. Obviously, no such danger is created.

Martyrs Made by Suppression

The rule of the court today is to follow the classic words of the same jurist in the Schwimmer case dissent:

If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate.

Outlawing the Communist party would have two main results. One would be to make martyrs out of Americans who have been members of the party. The other would be to drive them underground. It is infinitely better that they be on the ballot, polling a handful of votes, than that they be conducting all their operations out of sight, where they must be spied upon.

Outlawing of the party would be no help to the FBI and other agencies which are charged with keeping on the trail of subversive activity and enemy agents. On the contrary, it would create additional work which would detract from present work which is imperative. There are laws against criminal conspiracy, espionage, treason and other unfaithful acts. These have been used to punish persons who were proved disloyal. They are protection enough for a vigilant Government.

J. Edgar Hoover's Position

In fact, it was none other than J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, who caused the defeat last March of a proposal to outlaw the Communist party. After Mr. Hoover's testimony before a congressional committee, nothing more was heard of the bill for the rest of the session. His advice was against taking "any course which would give the Communists cause to portray and pity themselves as martyrs."

The most frightening thing about the Communists, as the Washington Post said recently, "is not so much what they can do to us, but what we can do to ourselves if we listen to the counsel of the witch hunters."

In the time of emergency, there is all the more reason for people to keep their heads. The American people will not do it by following after the hysterical shouters for suppression of Communists. They will keep their heads if they remain true to the great principle of Voltaire, vibrant and inspiring after two centuries: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Let us not outlaw the Communist party. Let us instead triumph over Communism.

Should the Communist Party Be Outlawed?

A big build-up is on to outlaw the Communist party in this country. The investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee of Communists in the moving picture industry is part of it. So is the call of the new national commander of the American Legion, James F. O'Neil, for a series of "harsh measures against Communists in America."

When Congress re-assembles, there will be a rush to sponsor bills to bar the Communist party from the ballot. Congressman Cole, who represents the northeast Missouri district, has already announced that he will introduce such a bill on the opening day of the special session. Says Mr. Cole:

The earlier we wipe out every vestige of this venomous activity within our borders, the stronger we shall keep ourselves to withstand its attack from others.

With Russian intrigue and aggrandizement confronting us in the UN as well as in Europe and Asia, it is only natural that this reaction should take form in the United States. Such a reaction is even desirable to the extent that it represents popular awareness of the tensions and dangers in the world.

Great Danger in Hysteria

But it would do irreparable harm to historic American principles, on which our free life is based, if this attitude developed into an uncontrolled hysteria. This is a danger today no less than the Communist menace itself.

We do not need to support the ends of the Communists in even the slightest degree to say that their right to a place in free elections in a democratic society is a protection of the political rights of all groups, large as well as small.

Why should a citizen who does not want freedom be allowed to enjoy the benefits of a free society? Zechariah Chafee Jr., professor of law at Harvard, gives the answer in "Government and Mass Communication," his notable study for the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press: "You cannot frame any law which would pick out such a man for punishment without at the same time hitting many others."

What applies to individuals applies also to political parties.

Dissent Would Be Imperiled

Were the United States to ban the Communist party, a precedent would be set for similar action against other minority groups as they fell from favor. Dissent would become perilous and the American nation would lose the freedom of conscience and expression which has been the very heart of our way of life. Moreover, we would lose the leaven out of our political system.

The history of our parties makes this clear. We have a two-party system, but the major parties have changed from time to time. Also they have regularly adopted as their own the ideas of the minority parties. Lincoln's Republican party was a small, dissident group before the 1860 election, formed because the major parties, including the now forgotten Whigs, had failed on the issue of slavery.

The Populist party did not elect James B. Weaver as President in 1892, but it did campaign for a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, regulation of corporate practices and action generally by government to redress the "grievous wrongs inflicted on the suffering poor."

Minor Parties as Seedbed

To read the Populist platform after half a century is to hear the outcry of a small band which lost the battle but in the end, whether they lived to know it or not, won the war.

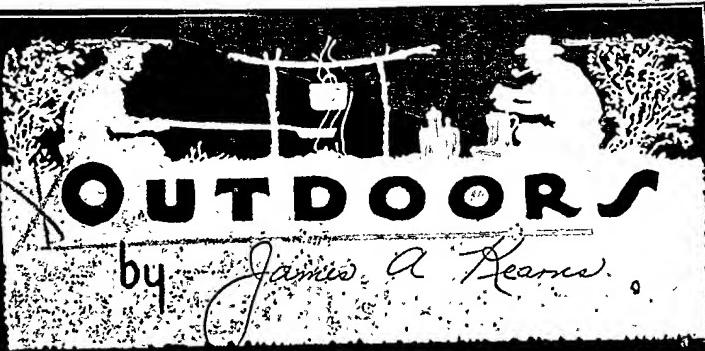
The Progressive party of the LaFollettes in Wisconsin, and on the broader base of a national effort in 1924, is another case in point. Almost everything the elder LaFollette advocated as a lone voice in the forepart of this century has been enacted by the major parties. Norman Thomas has complained, and with no little justice, that the Republicans and Democrats have stolen regularly from the Socialist platforms.

These groups have been the seedbed of ideas. They have kept our parties astir when the old-line bosses would have lulled them to slumber. In short, the minority parties have given life to American politics.

RECORDED

EX-15
94-8-341-69
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NOV 28 1947

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo. 11-2-47
B. H. Reese, Managing Editor



One place that wildfowl and game animals would do well to avoid is Quantico, Va. Not only is the officers' training school for Marines situated there, but it is also the locale of the national FBI Academy, with its staff of expert firearms instructors.

The demonstrations that these crack shots of the FBI give on occasion for visiting Congressmen and persons of national prominence are something not soon forgotten. As a former special agent, we had an opportunity to witness a number of these exhibitions.

In one of the performances, an ax is hung upside down, with the sharp edge of the blade facing the shooter. On each side of the blade are fastened small, circular clay targets, similar to a clay pigeon. Then the firearms man, from a distance of about 25 feet, fires freehand with a .38-caliber revolver. The bullet is so directed that it is split on the edge of the blade and the two targets on each side are broken by the divided bullet. Another stunt calls for the simultaneous breaking of two targets placed in front of, and diagonally away from, each arm of the performer. The man, using two .38s, must first align his sights for one target, hold the aim while he does the same for the second, then squeeze off both shots at the same time. Usually the shooter will look straight ahead when firing, which means, of course, that he is not sighting at either target at the time.

Everything but William Tell. The vaudeville favorite of aiming at a target through the reflection in a diamond ring is carried a step further. The FBI expert stands on his head—he is held in that position by a special apparatus—then sights the target by use of the stone in his ring. Almost always the aim is true.

Eggs and apples are thrown high into the air, then splattered with the bullet from a small-bore rifle. Cabbage is made into slaw with rifle bullets before it can hit the ground. As anyone familiar with firearms knows, the hitting of a falling object with a small-bore rifle shot is somewhat more than just difficult.

Sometimes two marksmen will concentrate on a less destructive object and both will shoot it before it descends.

Some of the FBI experts operate a 12-gauge shotgun with amazing speed. They can fire a shot, eject the cartridge casing, then hit the casing with a second shot before it strikes the ground.

Not only do the instructors—among them Davey O'Brien, former Texas football star—perform trick shots but they also display some high-class shooting on what the FBI calls its "practical pistol course."

This includes the firing of 10 shots from the hip in 25 seconds—the chamber must be reloaded during this time—and shots from prone, sitting and standing positions at distances from 25 to 60 yards.

The shooter must fire with right and left hands from standing positions. A time limit of 5 minutes and 45 seconds is fixed for completion of the course, adding to the pressure on the shooter.

Perfect Marks Unusual. Scores of 100, a "possible," are so unusual that each time one is recorded the successful marksman has the distinction of having his photograph and an account of his feat inserted in the magazine sent by the FBI to its field offices throughout the country.

As an example of the nerve control of the FBI experts, we observed one of them go out on the range and coolly shoot a "possible" before a large audience that included high Washington officials and military leaders.

Although the "pop" of the pistols, the crack of rifles, the thud of shotguns and the rat-tat-tat of submachine guns are heard throughout the day—winter and summer—the numerous FBI ranges at Quantico have perhaps as few accidents as any place in the country.

The slightest mishap receives the personal attention of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Any shooter who flagrantly violates a safety rule is ordered off the range. More than a few men who had come to the academy to be trained as agents soon found themselves on the way back home because they could not understand the FBI's preoccupation with safety in the handling of firearms.

-2-
ENCLOSURE
74-8-341-68

March 5, 1948

RECORDED - 138

- 130
24-8-341-69X

Mr. James A. Kearns
5118 Jamieson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Redner:

Mr. G. B. Norris, Special Agent in Charge of our St. Louis Office, has called my attention to your recent discussion of our FBI Academy in your column, "Outdoors." I am most appreciative of your favorable comments concerning the activities of this Bureau in this very interesting article. Please do not hesitate to call on Mr. Norris or me any time we of the FBI can be of service.

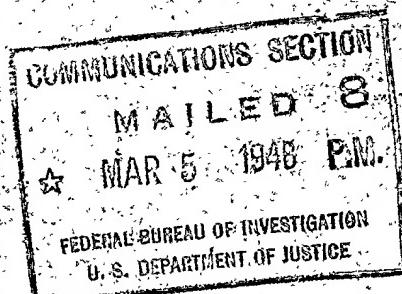
With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Page 10 of 10

CC - St. Louis

卷之三



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room 1
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

21 OCT 25 1946

B-1
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
10-25-53 3 33 PM '46

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT:

St. Louis, Mo.

~~Commendation~~

7-1P
7-1P

~~answ~~ There is transmitted herewith a letter from former Special Agent JAMES A. KEARNS, who is presently a reporter with the St. Louis Post Dispatch, together with a clipping of a column written by KEARNS relating to the National Academy at Quantico.

Letter to Kearns

CC - St. Louis

GBN:hml 3-5-48

wn

Enclosure

RECORDED - 138

94-8-341-69X

F B I

3 OCT 11 1948

INDEXED - 138

THREE

NOV 3 1948

87

ST. LOU POST-DISPATCH

NEWS DEPARTMENT

Feb. 26, 1948

Mr. Gerald B. Norris
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Federal Building
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Norris:

Thank you for the suggestion. I've had very favorable reaction to the article, copies of which are enclosed.

The general tenor of the sportsmen's remarks was: "No wonder the FBI has acquired such a good reputation, if they train their men like that."

If I can ever be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

James A. Kearns Jr.
James A. Kearns Jr.
Outdoors editor

94-82341-69X

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

May 6, 1948

Jill Jones

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

St. Louis, Missouri

~~Al Goldstein of the St. Louis Post Dispatch phoned from New York (office phone Lexington 2-5237, home phone Trafalgar 7-8525) stating that Mr. Pulitzer had asked him to come to Washington to do an overall piece on the landing of the 8 saboteurs culminating, of course, with the release of Dasch and Berger and their return to Germany.~~

Goldstein would like to come down next Monday and was advised we would be glad to have him come down unless he heard to the contrary late this afternoon or Friday as I told him we were practically swamped at the present moment. He stated if he could not come down Monday, he would be glad to put it off until later the following week.

Since this case is in the public realm now, we might be able to work out a story with Goldstein with whom we have had good relations previously.

Mr. Nichols should personally handle

Respectfully,

E. B. Nichols

JJM: FML

577

CC - Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 138 194-6-341-70
 INDEXED - 138 10 JUN 2 1948

5/8 - Goldstein will not come
 down until Thursday 5/13.
TMK

He was here 5/18, 19, 20 + 21.

150

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES

TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

81 JUN 4-1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: 5/28/48 ✓

Re

St. Louis, Miss.

~~Mr. Goldstein of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch sent down today his story on the 8 saboteurs. Mr. Pulitzer told Goldstein he wanted to use it in this Sunday's issue. Goldstein phoned asking for as quick clearance as we could possibly give to this today, requesting that I phone him in New York on any changes.~~

I have reviewed the article as have SA [redacted] and Mr. Ladd. We have also cleared the article with Dean Schedler of the Department.

The article is favorable to the Bureau and I recommend only the following brief changes:

Page 3, first paragraph - We suggest that the sentence stating that the military record is now open for public examination be deleted.

Page 6, last paragraph - We recommend the deletion of Agent Traynor's name.

Page 15, 4th line from the bottom - We recommend the sentence read that FBI Agents had urged Dasch to plead guilty telling him that the Attorney General had said he would recommend pardon in 6 months since this is the factual statement that was made and it was not a recommendation on the part of the Agents.

b6
b7C

The article is very complimentary to the Bureau and we recommend its approval. I will phone Goldstein this afternoon of the changes.

Attachment

ok
↓

JJM:MP

6:25 PM
5/28/48
Done
JMM

D

ENCCL

84

60 JUN 5 1948

61.
RECORDED - 84 194-8-341-71
INDEXED - 84 10 JUN 2 1948
F B I

CASE FILED

224

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New York Bureau
MOhawk 4-5237

For Mr. John McGuire, Rm 5640

Al Goldstein

Dear John--

Here it is. I'll hold up for you call.

Many, many thanks to you and to [redacted] for your
gracious cooperation. I wish you would say hello and
convey my thanks to Dan and my best regards to Nick.

b6
b7C

Yours,

Al Goldstein

K ENCL 84

RECORDED - 84 ENCLOSURE
194-8-341-71
F B II
10 JUN 2 1948
124

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington, June 13.—An ominous fog deepened the darkness blanketing a bleak stretch of Long Island beach. It was too thick to serve the sinister purpose of those aboard a German submarine, lurking a few hundred yards off the New York shore, although their evil plans demanded shadows. The lives and properties of countless Americans may have been saved by the elements that night.

Hours later, near dawn, four men clad in German marine uniforms were paddled ashore in a rubber boat by two members of the submarine crew. The enemy, bent on death and destruction, had launched a sneak attack on the United States. Sabotage and terrorism were the objectives. They carried tools of their nefarious trade—explosives, fuses, chemicals, plans for violent action.

Four days later the threatening scene was reenacted at a remote spot near Jacksonville, Fla. Four other saboteurs highly trained in the deadly art of secret destruction, made their way unobserved from submarine to beach. Eight professional German killers were at large in the nation, whereabouts unknown. The Long Island landing was June 13, 1942. Enemy agents hit the Jacksonville beach June 17.

Two weeks after the first invasion and 10 days after the second, the whole dangerous pack had been rounded up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Their stores of explosives, secret formulas, directives and other incriminating evidence, including nearly \$175,000 in American currency, were confiscated. Nazi sympathizers who aided them in the United States were apprehended.

(more)

military

After secret trial, all eight German spies were sentenced to die in the electric chair. Six were executed. They were Edward John Kerling; Heinrich Harm Heinck; Richard Quirin; Werner Thiel; Herman Otto ~~Wendt~~ Neubauer and Herbert Hans Haupt. They had confessed their parts in the conspiracy but remained staunch, uncompromising Nazis to the grim finish.

Death sentences received by the other pair, George John Dasch and Ernest Peter Burger, were commuted promptly by the late Pres. Roosevelt to 30 years imprisonment for Dasch and life for Burger. Both men were freed last month by Pres. Truman after they had spent five years and seven months in prison, first together at Atlanta, Ga., and Dasch later at Leavenworth, Kan.

Last month (April) they were shipped back to their native Germany to remain under the keen scrutiny of military authorities in the American zone. Secrecy hedging F. B. I. activities during the man-hunt and due also to the closed trial and acts of executive clemency, led to piecemeal accounts of events in the unprecedented case.

Most cogent facts were disclosed from time to time, but speculation arose as to reasons behind various official acts during the six years covering apprehension, punishment and pardon of the miscreants. Pertinent questions included:

- (1) Did the F.B.I. know from military or other sources that saboteurs were coming and did it have information as to their identities and destinations?
- (2) Why were Dasch and Burger condemned to die if they had rendered valuable assistance and why was their role as informers kept secret for more than three years?
- (3) Why were both men released simultaneously although one was sentenced to 30 years, the other to life in the penitentiary?
- (4) Why their speedy deportation ~~to Germany~~ if services here entitled them to be acclaimed as "heroes," as Dasch recently told interviewers in Germany?

(more)

second ad spy

The fascinating story of the capture and conviction of the eight saboteurs is disclosed in records at F. B. I. headquarters. Much is recounted in the voluminous transcript of the secret military trial held in the Department of Justice Building from July 8 to Aug. 4. Nearly 3000 typewritten pages of testimony are preserved in the 18-volume trial record. ~~It is now open to public examination.~~

Dramatic details gleaned by the Post-Dispatch from those sources, clarify hitherto obscure phases of the investigation and its violent conclusion. To F.B.I. agents the thrilling tale begins at dawn that murky morning when 21-year-old Coastguardsman John C. Cullen, patrolling the beach unarmed near Amagansett, L.I., was accosted by a shadowy figure. Subsequent happenings disclosed it was Dasch, leader of the marauders, but ~~many~~ many anxious days passed before the stranger was identified. ~~Coast Guard's~~

The incident was reported to the F. B. I. later that day. The ~~many~~ ~~experience~~ experience and later discoveries were enough to make Director J. Edgar Hoover aware that his organization faced the greatest emergency in its history. Contrary to irresponsible gossip, the agency had received no advance warning of the arrival. None of the Germans was an American agent nor prompted by American informants abroad.

F.B.I. agents knew only that a landing party from a submarine had been observed by the Coast Guard. One member of the group had pressed \$260 on the coastguardsman to buy his silence. Another man had spoken in a foreign tongue. A huge cache of fuses, explosives and other materials were found buried in the sand near the landing spot, along with scattered parts of German ~~Army~~ uniforms and other objects of German origin. Four hard-looking men in civilian attire had ~~xxxix~~ boarded an early train from Amagansett to New York City.

(more)

third ad spy

From the vantage point of safety it is difficult now to conceive the consternation with which the Coast Guard report was received. The trail was cold. Enemy saboteurs--at least four--were at large in ~~six~~ almost ~~impossible~~ certain safety ~~area~~ ^{for} pursuit, lost in a community of 8,000,000 people. Were others on the way? Had other landings gone undetected? If the submarine had not awaited the lifting fog, this one might have been unobserved.

The near hopeless pursuit began. Special agents hid in foxholes, watching the spot where the sabotage material had been concealed on the chance the invaders might return for it. Bureau files were searched for possible clews. Military and naval establishments were alerted for other landings. False reports and seemingly suspicious activities were fruitlessly investigated. All elaborate precautions failed. The successful Florida landing of the second Nazi group took place despite them.

Six days ~~followed~~ with foreboding passed before a startling incident directed the F. B. I. to ultimate success. Meanwhile, the four saboteurs were spending uneasy moments, also, the record reveals. They were torn with suspicion and distrust. As part of a prearrangement, Dasch and Burger remained together when the group arrived in New York. Heinek and Quirin teamed up. Each pair registered at separate hotels, using code names.

Dasch, the leader, was to arrange a later meeting to perfect plans for reunion in Chicago where they were to join the group due soon at Jacksonville. In Chicago they were instructed to begin minor sabotage, extending operations only when reinforced by other trained saboteurs held in readiness in Germany. If separated, they were to notify others of their whereabouts by inserting "help-wanted" advertisements in the newspaper.

(more)

"It was planned to make Chicago the headquarters of all groups in the United States after the organization had begun to build up," Burger recounted later. "The reason why Chicago was picked to be the headquarters was that the returning journalists to Germany from the United States stated Chicago seemed to be the city that was most tired of the war.

"The plan was to establish a headquarters at Chicago and when the advertisement was inserted by me in the Chicago Daily Tribune, Barth (Rheinhold Barth, leader of the next scheduled shipment of saboteurs) would know because he would have copies of the Chicago Daily Tribune sent to him in Germany, that our organization was safely established and the fronts for all agents had been built up and he could safely come to the United States.

"It was then planned Earth would come directly to Chicago on arrival in the United States and probably by submarine with another group and take charge of the organization until the organization was built up to the point where Kappe (Lieut. Walter Kappe, Nazi chief of saboteur recruiting and instruction) would personally come to the United States in the same manner as the rest of us and take charge of all the groups, directing all activities from Chicago."

Heinck and Quirin distrusted Dasch and Burger, even before leaving Germany. They did not consider the latter pair loyal Nazis. They had grumbled when Dasch was named group leader. On the submarine they talked quietly together, halting conversation when Dasch or Burger approached. They objected to Dasch's intentions to delay in New York. They protested his plan to separate in pairs, but Dasch prevailed on all points.

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(more)

fifth ad spy

The backdrop for this drama of duplicity was designed in Berlin.

Dasch had gained the confidence of Lieut. Kappe by arguing that his unpopularity with comrades was due to the fact that he frequently tested them with anti-Nazi utterances. Kappe instructed Dasch to watch certain other members of the group. Both Dasch and Burger, intense nationalists, had suffered at the hands of the gestapo for what was considered anti-Nazi political conduct.

Burger had been an early member of Roehm's SA, purged at Hitler's order by the gestapo. He fled to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in 1934. Dasch, veteran of the World War I German Army, said he also had been persecuted by the gestapo because of early opposition to Hitler. He lived in the United States from 1923 to 1941, twice returning to Germany during the period. He served a year in the United States Army. Both men returned to Germany to aid in the war effort in 1941 when Dasch withdrew his application for American citizenship to make the trip at German expense.

To their fanatical Nazi companions, they were suspect. Dasch's arrogant, often insolent, demeanor did not soften the feeling. Dasch later insisted he had always intended to betray Germany and had sought Burger ~~now~~ as a ~~new~~ group member because Burger, too, ~~now~~ disliked the Nazi regime. His efficiency in the sabotage "school" Dasch attributed ~~now~~ slyly to his tactics to establish confidence.

"I would tell stories to fit the men in my group," he explained to ^{an FBI} ~~Special~~ Agent (Duane L. Taylor.) "They were full of holes because I had no desire at any time to make them stick. As long as I was able to make them believe it was sufficient, I knew at that time I would have the pleasure to be in front of you, (Mr. Twayner,) only I thought it would be in front of your boss, Mr. Hoover."

(more) 16

Ill-feeling in the group boiled just before embarkation. **BURGER SAID:**

"After it was officially announced that George Dasch was to be the leader of our group and who were to be members of this group, Quirin and Swanson (later replaced) immediately started opposition to him, going to the extent of even telling me they would kill him after we arrived in the United States if he would not change his attitude. ~~Burger said after surrender~~ They asked how to deal with the untrustworthy and were told if such a case arose that man must be removed if necessary by force."

Operation Franz Daniel ~~Zagtorius~~, code name of the sabotage maneuver, almost collapsed during final preparations. Dasch and Kappe differed on American activities. Kappe urged a prompt start in a small way. Dasch wanted three months wait for ~~xxxxx~~ reconciliating. The gang was further discouraged when practice landings in rubber boats proved extremely hazardous.

When the saboteurs found gold notes in their money belts, they threatened mutiny, fully aware that the yellow backs had long been withdrawn from circulation. "The morale was very low," Burger said, "especially when Kappe appeared not to take much interest in the fact that those bank notes could be traced very easily and provide difficulties after landing." At Dasch's urging, ~~they found xx~~ greenbacks were substituted.

Dasch's demeanor during the encounter with the coastguardsman had stimulated suspicion. Heinck and Quirin knew he had failed to carry out instructions. Dasch had intercepted the patrolman before the latter observed the boxes, spades, uniforms and other clothing waiting concealment. He said he had given Cullen \$300. He told companions he had allayed the intruder's suspicions; but his story later to the F.B.I., partly confirmed by Cullen, ~~xxx~~ differed.

(more)

"Look at me. Take a good look at me," Dasch said he told the guard. "Look in my eyes," I repeated several times. Then I told him to take the money and go, he would be hearing from me from Washington." Cullen said he thought the stranger was trying to hypnotize him. He understood him to say East Hampton instead of Washington.

It was at this point that Burger called out excitedly in German. Dasch waved him back, commanding silence. Later Dasch told his group why he had disobeyed instructions to overpower anyone who interrupted the landing, ~~and~~ and send them back to the submarine with the two sailors. He said the sailors already had paddled away. Dasch told the F.B.I. he had dismissed them when he saw Cullen approaching.

Many intimate with the case--and Dasch--think that it was at this point that his enthusiasm for his dangerous assignment began to chill. But Dasch later contended he purposely discarded clothing where it could be easily spotted. Burger, too, planted German cigarettes and a bottle of "schnappes" where it was readily found. Whether their conduct was due to haste or to an effort to mark the place supplies were buried, or whether it was part of a turncoat plan remains ~~an~~ a matter of opinion.

At that stage, Burger and Dasch had not exchanged confidences. Each claimed later they had no intentions of carrying out sabotage instructions, but agreed that neither was surprised when the exposed their thoughts. During the afternoon of the day they landed, June 13. On arrival in New York, they purchased new clothing. The saboteurs then paired off. Burger and Dasch went directly to the Governor Clinton Hotel although they told Heinck and Quillin they were going to the New Hotel New Yorker.

(more)

That afternoon, safe from pursuit and from their own confederates, Dasch and Burger surveyed their plight and each other. They were well supplied with money. Each had several hundred dollars in pocket and Dasch carried \$80,000 in \$50 bills in the false bottom of a cheap canvas "beach bag." In the hotel room, they had arrived at the crossroads. Any path they selected offered an uncomfortable future but they had little time for contemplation.

"George said he had wanted to test me when we got to the hotel," Burgor related when he described of their plot to turn against their Nazi masters. "This convinced me that George was against the present regime as I was and that he did not wish to carry out the orders we had received. Then he told me he would have to put me through different tests before he explained what he intended to do."

"At this moment I told him right to his face I knew exactly what he intended to do. His answer was that if I knew that I would have to kill him. At that I smiled and told him that I was sure our intentions were very similar." Dasch's version was that he had offered to fight it out in the room. At any event, by the next day, Sunday June 11, they had agreed they would not execute the sabotage orders.

Dasch telephoned the New York office of the F.B.I. that evening. He said he was Franz Daniel Pastorius, had recently returned from Germany and had valuable information for J. Edgar Hoover. He declined to say more but instructed the agent to notify Hoover he would call on him at Washington Wednesday or Thursday. Burger and Dasch said later they were afraid to "turn in" in New York as their Nazi mentors had boasted that some ~~the~~ F.B.I. agents were gestapo informants.

(more)

9

They~~s~~ kept a rendezvous with Heinck and Quiffin next day at Grant's Tomb. A long interval of "stalling" began which nearly ended in disaster for the two conspirators when their plan to double-cross their fellow saboteurs was almost uncovered. To gain time, Dasch told his impatient comrades that he was making necessary "contacts" in the New York area.

Actually he was visiting night clubs and other resorts, renewing old acquaintances formed when he worked as a waiter here in various restaurants and cafés. He explained his long absence by indicating he had been selling church supplies in Chicago, another of his various American occupations.

It is evident from the record that he was planning his crafty campaign to trade ~~the~~ his vital information to the F.B.I. for a ~~high-level~~ job in an American propaganda organization. He later said that he had prepared for the post when he ~~had~~ monitored American broadcasts in Germany. Once he had recorded his speech, ~~own~~ he related.

"I did that purposely so I was able to listen to my own voice over the radio," he added, glibly. To my surprise I could not recognize myself. It fit beautifully in my plan that I hoped to carry out ~~to~~ to talk against them and still eliminate the danger of exposing my identity by my voice. If this side does not use it to the best of ability in every inch of material, then I merely call them 'damn fools.'

~~Throughout~~ In his mind no doubt existed that he would go scot free and would be rewarded in the manner he prescribed. His 254 page statement is crowded with details of his plans, his professions of Nazi hatred, declarations of affection for Jews and flowery tributes to the United States. Toward Burger, he was patronizing. Dasch was the mastermind, Burger ~~the~~ instrument. Of the day they joined forces, he said:

"After he had told me all his life story and I knew the boy was on the level, I told him in a few words who I was--not George ~~Eugen~~ John Davis, the group leader of a gang of saboteurs--but George John Dasch, the man who came here into ~~Germany~~ this country for the opportunity to fight Hitler and his gang in my own fashion. When the boy listened to that, he broke out in a crying spell."

"I do not know very much about this race archeology those Germans try to put in the minds of their people," Dasch continued, in describing how he intended to fight ~~Hitler~~ Nazis. "It aroused my passion. It put me into a position of anger and this position of anger was too dangerous to the security of my own self. I had to be cool and collected. Besides, I was shrewd.

"I would fight them with their own weapons and that of falsehood. They had it coming for the matter and the fact I resided and reside today in this free country and can talk like a free person. At the same time it shall be my desire in the future to prove that this acting was merely for construction. If I am/able to take part in this, my trip of coming here and all that I have done and wish to do, was futile.

"The people who will understand me are in the business of propoganda who I wish to correct. I am sure they are making mistakes. I know this by listening to their propoganda. Weak. That will be my job because I know, and I know I shall try to get people around who know other ones and then I will go over and attack them."

While Dasch was ~~walking~~ seeing old friends in New York and preparing his story for the F.B.I., Burger was faced each day with the ~~suspecting~~ menacing suspicions of Quirin and Heinck. His ~~task~~ attempts to stifle them were complicated by Dasch's frequent absences and irregular habits. In his room at the Governor Clinton Wednesday he found a note from Dasch and paid hotel bill. Dasch wrote he had gone to Washington to attend to the "important matters we have discussed." (more)

Heinck and Quirin called on Burger Thursday evening. Burger was shaving in the bathroom. To his alarm he saw by the reflection in the mirror the surly pair were rummaging in the bureau drawer. With consternation, he watched ~~the~~ Dasch's note being read by Heinck who ~~had~~ handed it with a significant scowl to Quirin. They inspected the hotel bill betraying Dasch and Burger's failure to register at the New York as originally arranged.

The jig was up. Burger said he did not expect to leave the room alive. Desperately he threw on his jacket and urged a hasty departure. No word was spoken until they reached the sidewalk. Affecting a nonchalance he did not feel, Burger volunteered that Dasch had gone to Washington to visit "contacts." Heinck said that if Burger did not act soon, he would take command of the group. They arranged to meet for a showdown Saturday.

At 10 a.m., Friday, June 19, "Franz Daniel Pastorius" telephoned Hoover's office. He recalled the "order I had given to the F. B. I. agent" in New York. Special agents hastened to the Mayflower Hotel where Dasch had spent the night. At Bureau offices when he began his account, listeners momentarily doubted his sanity so fantastic was the incredible story that flowed from his lips with little prompting.

While Dasch talked on, wheels of the F.B.I. began grinding. New York agents speedily found Burger and kept constant surveillance although he was unaware he was watched. Dasch told of the scheduled Florida landing which actually had taken place two days earlier. He submitted a handkerchief bearing the names and addresses of American residents the saboteurs could trust, written in invisible fluid.

(more)

~~Produced~~

Search of F.B.I. files some of those names and others associated with them and in some instances with the saboteurs, all of whom had lived for extended intervals in the United States. Burger supplied the names used by his group and those of the second unit that he could recall. He could offer no clue as to the whereabouts of the latter group, but he disclosed some of the devices whereby they could be rallied in Chicago later.

One way was by newspaper advertisement. If one man sent a message: "I will see you at Forbes Field," that meant they would meet at the ball park in Pittsburgh in ~~behind~~ ^{a small} the grandstand behind first base. Each saboteur carried ~~an~~ emblem shaped like the "porcupine pig" worn on German Marine caps. Any messenger could prove his identity by presenting it. Dasch, himself, had devised this scheme, he said.

The stone wall faced by investigators had crumbled. Burger kept his appointment with Heinck and Quirin, the F.B.I. on his heels, next day. He was arrested shortly after he returned to his room. These other men were trailed to a rooming house near 75th street and Amsterdam avenue, and they and their belongings ~~were~~ were whisked to headquarters, ~~including~~ the New York invaders. But the Florida group was at large.

As a demonstration of speed and efficiency, the tracking of the four desperados probably has no counterpart in police history. The four missing saboteurs, Haupt, Kerling, Thiel and Neubauer had vanished after their undisturbed arrival at Jacksonville ~~Jacksnvile~~ Beach. There, like their ~~nother~~ northern compatriots they had buried a cache of explosives and other equipment.

~~Chicago was the rallying point. The FBI agents covered there. The~~
~~heat groups' parents, relatives and like persons, who were~~
~~were watched night and day.~~

(more)

Chicago was the rallying point. The F.B.I. pursuit centered there. The home of Haupt's parents and other likely places of refuge were watched night and day. Haupt was an American citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization, ~~which~~ but had been born in Germany. He had returned by way of Mexico in 1941 to fight for the fatherland. When his draft status had been investigated, the F.B.I. was informed he had remained in Mexico.

To the amazement of Chicago special agents, the hotly-sought Haupt walked into the Chicago office June 22. In what appeared to be a routine interview, he assured interviewers he had settled his draft difficulties and wanted to make certain his F.B.I. record was clear. He coolly departed, satisfied he had outwitted the agents and lulled possible suspicion. His every movement was observed thenceforth until the roundup was complete.

Trailing a man whose name ~~xxxx~~ was on Dasch's handkerchief, special agents found Kerling June 23. He was waiting near Pennsylvania Station where the two ~~think~~ were soon joined by a third man. The late arrival corresponded with descriptions of Thiel. They separated. Kerling was arrested when he kept an appointment with his wife shortly thereafter. Thiel headed for Grand Central station but wound up at F.B.I. headquarters.

The only remaining fugitive was Herman Neubauer and all prisoners disclaimed knowledge of his whereabouts. Dasch and Burger reported he used the assumed name, "Nicholas." A close check was placed on Chicago hotel guests. When "H. Nicholas" registered June 27 he was quickly ~~xxxxxx~~ identified and seized. He had been hiding with friends who gave him haven at Cincinnati. Haupt then was nabbed. All eight ~~(criminals)~~ were caged at last.

Sabotage?

(more)

Goldstein - Osgood

14

So threatening to national safety had been the situation, that Pres. Roosevelt had required daily progress reports from Hoover. When the investigation ended, the President ordered closed trial of the culprits by a military commission. All had confessed, but Dasch and Burger had disclosed much information of value concerning other German military activities after their voluntary surrender. On that score, the others were mum.

The military commission was composed of seven high-ranking army officers. Attorney General Francis Biddle and Major General Myron Cramer, Army Judge Advocate General, conducted the prosecution. Seven saboteurs were defended by a staff of four Army officers led by Col. C.M. Dowell and Col. Kenneth Royal. Dasch was assigned separate counsel, Col. Carl L. Ristine.

It is significant to note in the trial record that the prosecution was based on Burger's statement of sabotage activities and not Dasch's confession. The latter's long, rambling was filled with obscure references and much of it was devoted to verbose self-praise and rhetorical passages avowing the purity of his motives. He was alternately arrogant and cringing.

Statements of other defendants were introduced but it was on Burger's evidence the government relied for proof. After trial and conviction, Burger's cooperation continued, whereas Dasch proved surly and vindictive. Throughout the hearing defense counsel actively protected legal rights of the prisoners. Col. Ristine

brought out that ~~the~~ F.B.I. agents had urged Dasch to plead guilty with assurance that ~~the~~ Department of Justice would recommend pardon in six months. Dasch first accepted, then rejected the proposal. A civil court test of the legality of the presidential order creating the commission was sought by Col. Ristine during the trial, but he was overruled.

Protesting his innocent intentions on the witness stand, Dasch asserted he had intended from the time he entered the Berlin sabotage school to serve the United States. He remained in it only because it was the means to his return here, he said. He especially emphasized his distaste for the instructions he received to encourage German-Americans to aid Germany, scornfully asserting he "hated stool-pigeons."

"That is why I had the courage to do everything when the moment of our landing came," he cried. "I even had to bribe the poor kid, Gullen. I just couldn't do anything. I shivered inside. What can I do for the privilege of having come to a place without any strings tied to me, without being caught and before I was able to talk, so that I was able to talk of my own free will and then talk without being caught and prove my sincerity after being caught and in order to avoid that was the only way I could carry it out."

Neither his appeals nor the measured argument of his counsel convinced military judges that he was not guilty of a violation of the law of war directed at sabotage, espionage and other hostile acts. But the fact remained that without Dasch, the saboteurs might ~~have~~ not have been captured before they had done great damage and created havoc. (Burger's information had proved invaluable.)

Death sentences of both men were promptly committed Aug. 8 by Pres. Roosevelt when he confirmed all ^{other} verdicts. Attorney General Biddle and Director Hoover had recommended clemency, unopposed by military members of the commission. Hoover persistently contended then and later that Burgor and Dasch should receive like treatment. His view was that both men should be released after the war, but under no circumstances should they be permitted to remain in the United States.

(more)

March 16th ad spy

Transcripts of the closed hearing were made public November, 1945, six months after ~~VE~~ VE Day, when the contents were no longer military secrets.

Other sabotage "invasions" planned in Berlin were never launched ~~or~~ after the failures of the first two for reasons unknown to ~~the American~~. The important parts played by Dasch and Burger were not disclosed until the information would give no comfort to the enemy. *by disclosing the plan had been yielded by the*

Their release was proposed in April after authorities had been prompted by Dasch's wife who returned to the United States after she had been interned at Bermuda by the British during the war. It was unopposed by military authorities and recommended by the Department of Justice, with the qualification that both men should be deported when American authorities ~~were expect~~ in Germany were prepared to receive them.

It is expected by those who observed their conduct during imprisonment that Burger will prove useful in the American zone. Of Dasch, one informed opinion was that he would beat his way to the Russian zone if he had the opportunity. It was the consensus that his questionable services are available to the highest bidder.

But to ~~his~~ avarice and ambition--and to the zeal of the F.B.I.--the nation owes thanks that no enemy act of sabotage was committed in the United States. Six of eight hostile saboteurs were executed after a hearing proved by the ~~hearing~~ to have been an impartially conducted as ~~a~~ civil trial. The pair who aided the government have been punished with justice and repaid with mercy.

(end)

17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

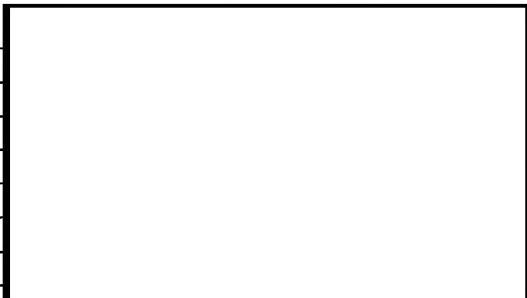
Date 6/1/1948

Director
 Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Renneberger

Mr. McCabe
Mr. Hince
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Feeney
Mr. Meyers
Mr. Nanna
Mr. Page
Mr. Carlson
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Long
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Mobley
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Newby
Mr. Sloan

Chief Clerk's Office
Records Section
Mail Room
Mechanical Sec.
Personnel Files
Washington Field

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Send File
Place on Record
Place on Record and Return
Phone me
See me
Note and return
Please handle
File our files

UrgentH. H. CLEGG
Room 5256, Ext. 484

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 24, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL ENTITLED
~~"SHORSIGHTED VETO"~~

a
There is transmitted herewith an article appearing in the Editorial Section of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch", on May 18, 1948, entitled "Short-sighted Veto". The Managing Editor of this newspaper is Mr. B. H. Reese.

GBN:mw

Enclosure

RECORDED - 24

194-8-341-72
F B I

22 JUN 4 1948

18-03300

CRIME BUREAU
FBI - ST. LOUIS

18 JUN 1948

Shortsighted Veto

President Truman called the measure authorizing an FBI investigation of nominees to the Atomic Energy Commission "wholly unnecessary and unwise." So he vetoed it. It was the veto, not the bill, which is unnecessary and unwise.

There is perhaps no federal post of greater significance now to security of the nation's defense than membership in the Atomic Energy Commission. The FBI conducts a checkup of all commission employees preliminary to hiring. Why shouldn't anyone appointed to the commission be thoroughly screened as to "character, associations and loyalty?" This seems plain common sense and should be welcomed by nominees as well as the White House.

Mr. Truman objected because he considers the bill would be "unwarranted encroachment" upon powers of the executive. Yet the Congress also has a grave obligation in approving members for the commission. Members of Senate and House are entitled to the best information available, which can be secured by the FBI. If this is trespassing on presidential prerogatives, which we doubt, it is warranted in the interests of national security. Heavens knows the executive has raided legislative powers heavily enough during the last 15 years!

Whether this bill would violate the Constitution, as the President suggests, is entirely speculative. But as its sponsor, Senator Knowland, observes, the only way to determine that is to enact the bill and put the test up to the Supreme Court.

The Truman veto was shortsighted. It should be overridden.

G.I.R. 9

St. Louis "Post-Dispatch"

Tuesday, May 18, 1948

Managing Editor -

Mr. B. H. Reese

94-8-341-72

ENCLOSURE

Making Better Policemen

Long-time St. Louis residents may have been a little startled to read about the Police Academy's first class which will be graduated this month. In the past, our policemen were only skimpily trained and they were usually deficient in formal education. In contrast, the 75 rookies of the Class of '48 were carefully sifted from a much larger group of applicants. Their intelligence is above average, they average 3½ years of high school and, with one exception, they have had the advantage of experience in the armed services. In the Police Academy they have had 400 hours of intensive study of law, rules of evidence, first aid, scientific criminology and such important intangibles as a correct attitude toward the public.

The FBI considers St. Louis' new training program the best of any American city, according to Police Inspector Curtis Brostron. The Police Department cannot match the salaries paid in many private employments, so it is all the more to its credit that it is diligently building up the non-monetary incentive of a well-trained career service with a sense of respected status in the community. Congratulations to the first 75 graduates and to their superiors who "planned it that way" for them.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

June 15, 1948

Managing Editor - B. H. REESE

94-B-341-73

RECORDED 83

EX-23

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JUNE 25, 1948

FROM : SAC, SAINT LOUIS

MissouriSUBJECT: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ENTITLED,
"MAKING BETTER POLICEMEN"

There is transmitted herewith an article which appeared in the June 15, 1948 issue of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch", entitled, "Making Better Policemen". The Managing Editor of this newspaper is Mr. B. H. Reese.

GRN:mw

1-307

Enclosure

63 JUL 20 1948

RECORDED - 83

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R.
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94-8-341-73

JUL 2 1948

R
C
J
John



94-8-341-74

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
New York Bureau
Mohawk 4-5237

A. Louis, Mo

June 22, 1948

Dear Nick:

Here is the piece as published. I think it makes a pretty good story. Many thanks for your coooperation.

Sorry I didn't get to see more of you when you were in New York. We'll have to correct that soon.

Warmest regards,

RECORDED - 82

194-8-341-74

INDEXED - 82

JUL 23 1948

PK9 Yours,

Al Goldstein
~~AL GOLDSTEIN~~

P.S. I thought the moving picture we saw the other night, depicting the work of the Bureau was swell. I'm not going to tell anybody you would have had that gang shadowed to keep your boy out of that trouble he was in at the end but you sure had me scared. -- Al

62 JU 14 1948

Al Goldstein

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

HOLLYWOOD PERSUADES ROADWAY

Case of the Nazi Saboteurs

Release From Prison of Two Germans, Once Under Death Sentence, Emphasizes Aid They Gave FBI in Smashing Plot to Damage American War Production



WHILE TELLING HIS STORY TO GOVERNMENT AGENTS, DASCH HANDED OVER A HANDKERCHIEF ON WHICH THE NAMES OF TRUSTED NAZI SYMPATHIZERS WERE WRITTEN IN SECRET INK.

Art and

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

HEATH'S SUMMER NIGHTS

'Rio Rita' at Opera

The Night Spots

STARLIGHT ROOF—The Chase's roof club opens for the summer Thursday, with Frankie Laine, the current singing sensation, starred. Frankie got his first chance when hired by Mercury records to do the other side of a disc for \$40. Frankie's song, "I May Be Wrong," caused a flurry among dealers. "My Desire" followed, then a royalties check for \$36,000. Frankie went into the Paramount Theater for \$2500 a week, and has been going up since. Edwards and Diane, musical comedy dance team, and Barclay Allen and his orchestra also are featured.

CRYSTAL TERRACE—Vivienne Segal, the operetta and musical comedy singer and Ed Cullinan and his orchestra.

CLUB CONTINENTAL—Instrumental trio.

ZODIAC—Wyatt and Taylor, organ-piano duo, and Lloyd Bartlett's band.

STEEPLECHASE—The Novel-Airees, with Jean Webb.

CIRCUS SNACK BAR—Ken Griffin, young organist who rates high with disc jockeys and juke box fans.

MERRY-GO-ROUND—Weela Gallegz and her sophisticated piano-logues, takes turns with Carmen Le Fave, his accordion and songs.

FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS—Johnny Polzin's orchestra opens a week's run tonight. Carleen Davis is featured vocalist.

STEAMER ADMIRAL—Hal Havid's band on night and Saturday matinee cruises, Freddy Clemens' orchestra for the all-day outings.

400 CLUB—Evelyn West, the "hubba-hubba" girl, and her revue.

PLAYDOME—Chick Johnson, funny man with an electric guitar, and the Musical Bards, with Irish melodies by Joe Cassidy.

SIXTH ANNU



JULY

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

8:30—NIGHTLY—8:30

Tickets Now on Sale

ARCADE BUILDING

SHRINE CIRCUS
TICKET OFFICE
ARCADE BUILDING
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Enclosed Find Check or Money

In Payment for _____
(Number)

— CHECK DATE

THURS., JULY 1

FRI., JULY 2

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Summer Playhouses

WASHINGTON, June 19.

WHEN President Truman recently approved the release from prison of George Dasch and Ernest Burger, and deported them to Germany, a new and probably final chapter was written in one of the most dramatic stories of World War II.

Dasch and Burger are the sole survivors of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed on United States soil from German submarines the summer of 1942. The purpose of the unfriendly visit of the eight destructionists was a daring plot to create havoc with American war production.

But before a single act of sabotage could be committed, all eight were in custody, principally because Burger and Dasch surrendered voluntarily to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and supplied information that resulted in the speedy arrest, conviction and execution of their six confederates.

Despite the assistance they gave the Government, Burger and Dasch were also sentenced to death by the same military tribunal that passed judgment on their confederates at a secret trial. President Roosevelt, however, promptly reduced Burger's sentence to life imprisonment and commuted Dasch to 30 years.

There was speculation at the time over the President's action, but because of security reasons, the fact that Dasch and Burger had aided the Government was not revealed until three years after the trial.

Following the release of the two men last April, new interest in the case, was aroused and questions asked:

Did the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice know from military or other sources that saboteurs were coming? Did it have information as to their identities and destinations?

Why were Dasch and Burger originally condemned to die if they had rendered valuable assistance? Why their speedy deportation if services here entitled them to be regarded as "heroes," as Dasch recently told interviewers in Germany?

The story of the capture and conviction of the saboteurs is disclosed in records at FBI headquarters and recounted in the voluminous transcript of the military trial. Nearly 3000 typewritten pages of testimony are preserved in the 18-volume transcript.

DASCH, Burger and two companions, Richard Quirin and Heinrich Heinck, were put ashore June 13, 1942, from a submarine near Amagansett, Long Island. Four other professional destructionists hit the beach at Jacksonville, Fla., June 17. They were Edward Kerling, Herbert Haupt, Herman Neubauer and Werner Thiel. All subsequently confessed, but six remained staunch Nazis to the grim finish. Thanks to information from Dasch and Burger, the dangerous pack was rounded up within two weeks after the first invasion. Stores of explosives, secret formulas, directives and other incriminating evidence hidden at the landing sites were confiscated. Nearly \$75,000 in American currency was taken from them. Nazi sympathizers who aided them in the United States were arrested.

Details gleaned by this correspondent now help clarify hitherto obscure phases of the case. To FBI agents the thrilling tale began at dawn June 13 when John C. Cullen, 21-year-old coast-guardsman, patrolling the beach unarmed, met two shadowy figures. One was Dasch, but six anxious days passed before his identity was disclosed. The report was received from the Coast Guard later that day.

The FBI had no advance notice of the arrival of the saboteurs. It knew only the morning's events—one man had pressed \$200 on Cullen, another had spoken in German. A cache of explosives was uncovered and it was learned that four men had boarded an early train at Amagansett for New York. But the trail was cold. Enemy saboteurs were loose in a community of 8,000,000 people.

All elaborate FBI precautions to prevent another landing failed. No trace of the New York group was found. The Florida arrival took place unobserved four days later. Meanwhile, the saboteurs were having uneasy moments, too. They were torn with mutual suspicion. They paired off, Dasch and Burger at one New York hotel; Heinck and Quirin at another.

The four planned to meet the

By **Alvin H. Goldstein**

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

second group, due soon at Jacksonville, in Chicago, where they were to begin minor sabotage, extending operations only when reinforced by other trained saboteurs ready in Germany. To establish whereabouts, they would insert "help-wanted" newspaper advertisements.

Burger recounted at the trial:

"The plan was to establish a headquarters at Chicago and when the advertisement was inserted by me in the Chicago Daily Tribune, Barth (Rheinhold Barth, leader of the next scheduled group) would know, because he would have copies of the Chicago Daily Tribune sent to him in Germany, that our organization was safely established and the fronts for all agents has been built up. . . .

"It was then planned Barth would come directly to Chicago and take charge of the organization until the organization was built up to the point where Kappe (Lt. Walter Kappe, Nazi saboteur chief) would personally come to the United States in the same manner as the rest of us and take charge of all the groups."

BUT a drama of duplicity was to overshadow the pretentious scheme. Heinck and Quirin distrusted Burger and Dasch. They grumbled in Berlin when Dasch was named their leader. They demurred in New York about separating, but Dasch prevailed on all points. He had won Lt. Kappe's confidence by arguing that his unpopularity was due to anti-Nazi utterances, made only to test his comrades.

Dasch and Burger, who claimed to be an early political opponent of Hitler, claimed they had been mistreated by the Gestapo, had come to this country, but both had returned to fight for Germany, in 1941. Dasch withdrew application for citizenship to make the trip. After he contended he had always intended to betray Germany. He told FBI agents:

"I would tell stories to fit the men in my group. They were full



DASCH PHONED THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE FBI, SAYING HE HAD VALUABLE INFORMATION.

of holes because I had no desire to make them stick. As long as I was able to make the men believe it was sufficient, I knew at that time that I would have the pleasure to be in front of you, only I thought it would be in front of your boss, Mr. Hoover."

Burger said that ill feeling mounted just before embarkation, when Quirin, Heinck and others asserted they would kill Dasch "after we arrived in the United States if he did not change his attitude." They had instructions to "remove, by force" any untrustworthy member.

The operation, known by the code name, "Franz Daniel Pastorius," nearly collapsed when Dasch and Kappe disagreed on the timing of American operations. Practice landings in rubber boats proved hazardous. The saboteurs threatened mutiny when gold notes were issued for American use. Greenbacks were substituted.

Heinck and Quirin's suspicions were nearly confirmed when Dasch failed to carry out instructions and overpower Cullen when the latter interrupted their landing. In the event of such a happening, the intruder was to have

been sent back to the submarine with two sailors who had paddled the saboteurs ashore. Dasch told his comrades the sailors already had left. To the F.B.I. he said he had dismissed them.

Some observers think it was when Dasch encountered Cullen that he first decided to desert his cause. He told Cullen to look at him carefully, repeating several times: "Look in my eyes." Cullen thought the stranger was trying to hypnotize him.

* * *

BURGER asked Dasch no questions until they were alone at the Governor Clinton Hotel. There the play within the play began to unfold.

"George said he had wanted to test me when we got to the hotel," Burger later testified. "This convinced me that George was against the present regime as I was and that he did not wish to carry out the orders we had received. Then he told me he would have to put me through different tests before he explained what he intended to do."

"At this moment, I told him right to his face I knew exactly what he intended to do. His answer was that if I knew that I would have to kill him. At that I smiled, and told him 'I was sure our intentions were similar.'

They agreed they would not execute the sabotage orders. That night, Dasch telephoned the New York office of the F.B.I.

He said his name was "Franz Daniel Pastorius" and that he recently had returned from Germany with valuable information. He said he would visit J. Edgar Hoover at Washington Wednesday or Thursday. Later Dasch and Burger explained they did not surrender in New York because Nazi mentors had bragged that Gestapo informants were in the F.B.I. They met Heinck and Quirin next day at Grant's Tomb.

To gain time, Dasch told his impatient comrades he was making contacts in New York. Actually he was renewing old acquaintances, explaining he had been in Chicago. Also he was planning his craft campaign to trade information for a high-level American propaganda job. He told investigators later he had prepared for the post in Germany while monitoring American broadcasts. He had recorded his own voice.

"I did that purposely so I was able to listen to my own voice over the radio," he added glibly. "To my surprise, I could not recognize myself. It was definitely in my plan to talk against them and still eliminate danger of exposing my identity. If this side does not use it to the best of ability, then I merely call them damn fools."

* * *

DASCH'S 254-page statement to the F.B.I. disclosed his belief that he would be rewarded. Toward Burger he was patronizing.

"After he told me his life story and I knew the boy was on the level," Dasch said, "I told him in a few words who I was—the man who came here into this country for the opportunity to fight Hitler and his gang in my own fashion."

"I did not know very much about this race archeology those Germans try to put in the minds of their people. It aroused my passion. It put me into a position of anger and this position of anger was too dangerous to the security of my own self. I had to be cool and collected. Besides, I was shrewd. I would fight them with falsehood.

"They had it coming for the matter and the fact I resided and reside today in this free country and can talk like a free person. At the same time it shall be my desire in the future to prove that this acting was merely for construction. If I am not able to take part in this, my trip of coming here and all that I have done and what I do was futile."

"The people who will understand we are in the business of propaganda, who I wish to correct. I am sure they are making mistakes. I know this by listening to their propaganda. Weak. That will be my job because I know, and I know I shall try to get people around who know other ones and then I will go over and attack them."

While Dasch was presumably "making contacts," Burger was left to face the menacing suspicions of Heinck and Quirin. On June 17, he received a note from Dasch saying he had gone to Washington. Heinck and Quirin visited Burger that evening. He

Prices, Including Tax:
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Make

Now Big Business

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Once the poor relation of the Broadway theater, summer playhouses this season have assumed all the fiscal signs of fairly big business.

This correspondent has been able to find at least 179 strawhat drama projects in 26 states, probably a record. The "big business" claim is moderately justified by an announcement to the effect that Helen Hayes in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" at the Olney Theater, Olney, Md., was able to bring through the turnstiles more than \$16,000 in a single week. This is no modest figure when it also can be noted that 15 of Broadway's current 25 legitimate productions, including two Pulitzer prize nominees, grossed a like amount or less the same week; mostly less.

Massachusetts seems to be the state with the largest concentration of strawhat theaters: 33. New York State is second, with 32. Pennsylvania is third, with 18.

DWARD ROECKER AND FRANCES GREER AS THE ROMANTIC LEADS. CAPTAIN JIM STEWART AND RITA.

'Angel' Spending Top Show Going Fortune to Keep

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Broadway has another fabulous "angel," a fellow who is willing to spend millions to prove he is right and the critics are wrong.

He is Anthony E. Farrell, an Albany, N. Y., industrialist who says he has enough money not to have worry about a mighty unusual, say the least, faith in his own opinion.

Farrell is the lone backer of a musical comedy called "Hold It." It was produced at the National Theater by Sammy Lampert. The project was a fiasco from the start. It was an immediate victim of the first string viewers' almost unanimous disaste. Then the public remained away in larger numbers than they tended. Originally financed for \$50,000, Farrell poured in another \$10,000 to prove his point: That though the critics didn't like it audiences most certainly did; or, that is, they would had they not been frightened away by the reviews.

Faced with diminishing returns, as inexorable in the theater as anywhere else, the show had to close after 46 performances. But Broadway didn't reckon with the financially resourceful Farrell. Coming an announcement that Farrell had purchased one of Broadway's handsomest theaters in which to present "Hold It!" next September. It is the large Warner theater at Broadway and 51st street, until recently a movie mosque. The purchase price, Farrell announced, was \$1,500,000. This, coupled with the \$350,000 already invested in the production, makes him the champion Broadway angel of all time.

It was a tough fight to best a previous Broadway angeling record established by one Edgar E. Davis, a Texas oil millionaire whose name still, after 21 years, manages to assemble considerable awe among theatrical oddsmen.

Davis, too, had made and lost a rubber fortune before becoming a multimillionaire oil operator, became interested in an eastern philosophy of reincarnation. He commissioned a Texas newspaperman, Frank Davis (no relative), to write a play to be called "The Ladder" involving the millionaire's notions of the eastern religion and its philosophy of life after death.

Opening in October, 1926, the play proved a flat failure. Then an offer was made to return the price of admission to anyone who attended and didn't like what he saw. Money awards were made weekly to persons writing best criticisms of the play. Finally tickets were given away, first come, first served, to the theater's capacity. Davis spent more than \$2,500,000 on the production. While "Hold It!" closed at the National Theater last week, the chorus kids will not suffer. In a gesture, unprecedented in show business, Farrell announced he would pay \$50 a week to the boys and girls of the ensemble during their enforced layoff.

Joan Edwards 'Annie'

NEW YORK, June 19—Joan Edwards, whose voice is known to millions through her work on the Hit Parade and other outstanding radio programs, has been engaged by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd to star in the National Company of "Annie Get Your Gun." Miss Edwards will replace Mary Martin, who withdrew after winding up a tour of the country with an engagement in San Francisco ending tonight. The new star will assume the role of Annie Oakley in the musical smash not later than June 28. The show will play in St. Louis next season.

Although best known as a radio favorite, Miss Edwards is no stranger to musical comedy. She has sung and acted the lead in "Too Many Girls" with the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

MUNICIPAL OPERA

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★ EDWARD ROECKER
★ TIM HERBERT
★ JACK SHEEHAN
★ OLLIE FRANKS
★ DORIS PATSTON
★ ROWAN TUDOR
★ NORMAN YOUNG
★ BERNICE MALEDON

and the celebrated dance team FLORA and RICHARD STUART

TWO BOX OFFICES TODAY
See us for the final performance of VENUS IN SILK and the final performances of RIO RITA on sale today beginning at 2nd hour at the Colonial Theater in Forest Park, R.O. 6000, and downtown in the lobby of the Arcada Building, 4th floor, 4th Avenue, 4th Street. Tickets 35c, 55c, \$1.30, \$1.90, \$2.60.

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ALL-STEEL STEAMER ADMIRAL



THE SUSPICIOUS QUIRIN AND HEINCK RUMMAGED THROUGH THE DRAWER AND FOUND DASCH'S NOTE, SAYING HE HAD GONE TO WASHINGTON. BURGER DID NOT EXPECT TO LEAVE THE ROOM ALIVE.

saw them rummaging in the bureau drawer. They found and read Dasch's note. Burger did not expect to leave the room alive. He told them Dasch was making Washington "contacts." They arranged to meet Saturday for a showdown.

Dasch telephoned J. Edgar Hoover's office June 17. FBI agents hurried to his hotel in Washington. When he began his narrative, listeners momentarily doubted his sanity. He told of the landing and of the one scheduled for Florida, actually already enacted. He handed over a handkerchief on which names of trusted sympathizers were written in secret ink. Wheels of the FBI began grinding.

Agents found Burger where Dasch said he awaited arrest and watched his actions. FBI files contained names of some of the saboteurs and their American friends. Saturday, Burger kept his appointment with Heinck and Quirin, the FBI on his heels. All were taken in custody. That accounted for the New York invaders.

The four missing Florida saboteurs, Haupt, Kerling, Thiel and Neubauer, had vanished. At Jacksonville Beach, they had buried a cache of explosives identical to the one in Long Island. The manhunt centered in Chicago, rallying point for the saboteurs. Haupt, an American citizen, had returned to Germany by way of Mexico in 1941.

* * *

HIS home and other places of refuge were watched day and night by FBI agents. To their amazement, Haupt walked into the Chicago FBI office on June 22. He explained his failure to register for the draft by saying he had been in Mexico. He wanted to make certain his FBI record was clear. Satisfied he had lulled suspicion, he coolly departed, unaware he would be watched until the roundup was complete.

FBI agents were led to Kerling next day in New York by trailing a man whose name was on Dasch's handkerchief. The pair

were soon joined by Thiel and both were promptly arrested. Informer by Dasch that Neubauer used the alias of "Nicholas," FBI men checked Chicago hotels and when "N. Nicholas" registered June 27, he was quickly identified. Neubauer had been with friends in Cincinnati. Haupt then was nabbed.

WITH all eight saboteurs in custody, President Roosevelt ordered a closed trial by a military commission. The commission was composed of seven high-ranking Army officers. Attorney General Francis Biddle and Maj. Gen. Myron Cramer prosecuted.

Seven saboteurs were defended by a staff of officers. Dasch was assigned separate counsel. The prosecution was based on Burger's statement of sabotage activities and not on Dasch's confession which was introduced by his counsel in his own behalf. The confession was filled with obscure references and devoted to verbose self-praise and avowals of innocence. He was alternately arrogant and cringing.

After conviction, Burger's cooperation continued whereas Dasch proved surly and vindictive. Throughout the hearing, defense counsel actively protected legal rights of the prisoners. The defense brought out that FBI questioners had urged Dasch to plead guilty, telling him the Attorney General would recommend pardon in six months. The prisoner rejected the offer.

In his own cause, Dasch asserted he always intended to serve the United States and had entered the sabotage school only to get the opportunity to return here. He emphasized his distaste for instructions he had received to encourage German-American aid to Germany. He said he hated "stool pigeons."

"That is why I had the courage to do everything when the moment of our landing came," he cried on the witness stand. "I even had to bribe the poor kid, Cullen. I just couldn't do anything. I shivered inside. What can I do for the privilege of hav-

ing come to a place without any strings tied to me, without being caught before I was able to talk, so that I was able to talk of my own free will?"

His protestations failed to convince military judges he had never entertained hostile intentions. They recognized, however, that without Dasch the saboteurs might not have been captured. Both Biddle and Hoover recommended clemency for the men, unopposed by military members of the commission.

Death sentences of Dasch and Burger were commuted by President Roosevelt when he confirmed all other verdicts. Hoover contended then and later that both men should be released after the war but under no circumstances should they be permitted to remain in the United States. Their release in April was ordered when American authorities in Germany were prepared to receive them.

* * *

TRANSCRIPTS of the closed hearing were made public in 1945, six months after V-E day, when contents were no longer military secrets. Other sabotage invasions planned in Berlin had not been launched because Nazi warlords were never sure that the plot had been foiled only by treachery.

Those who closely observed Burger during imprisonment expected him to prove useful in the American Zone. As to Dasch, many contemptuously predicted he would make his way to the Russian zone at his first opportunity. His services were assessed as available to the highest bidder.

But to his cunning—and to the zeal of the FBI—thanks are due that no enemy act of sabotage was committed in the United States throughout the war. Six of the saboteurs were executed after a hearing proved by the record to have been as impartial as any civil trial. The pair who aided the Government were punished with justice and later repaid with mercy.

Artists

Summer Show at People's Center

By
Howard Derrickson

THE summer display of work from classes of People's Art Center, 3657 Grandel square, opened last week at the center. It comprises more than 200 pieces by nearly as many exhibitors, ranging from 5-year-olds to a few accomplished and prize-winning painters and sculptors.

The collection, which will remain on view through Sept. 15, provides an opportunity for all interested in the art education of the community to survey the production of the center, an interracial agency of the Community Chest.

The sculpture exhibit, representing chiefly the students taught by Houston E. Chandler, shows a variety of approach and some maturity of interpretation. Chandler, Vashon High School art teacher, last week was named summer director of the center. *

* * *

LILLIAN KITOWER leads exhibitors in sculpture with four pieces. Her exuberant "Athletes," a figure group derived from the game of leap-frog, is balanced in composition in spite of an upflung arm that seems to express the zest of play. The piece is made of plaster on wire.

Miss Kittower's other exhibits are a heroic, realistic head, an animated portrait in high relief and a ruddy, weathered-looking "Torso," apparently of iron.

The material fooled visitors until Chandler explained the piece was made of plaster finished with successive coats of orange shellac. Effects of metallic patina on other exhibits, he added, were obtained by the use of black shoe polish on smooth plaster.

Arthur Wickey is represented by an unusual white plaster "Head" in semi-abstract style, details of features being eliminated. His glossy black "Composition," a figure with concave curves somewhat like those used by Henry Moore, is simplified to the point, for instance, of having cradled arms joined smoothly in the middle.

Contrast is afforded by the realistic, green-toned "Mother and Child," by Camille Washington, Vashon Spanish teacher.

* * *

CERAMIC SCULPTURE is contributed by Marion Lasser. Her armless "Mermaid" and "Composition" are both exotic female forms. Others showing sculpture are Warner Schoyen and Richard Phillips, modeled heads; and Elizabeth Phelan, a white marble nude. Mrs. Phelan, who has studied with Donald Charpiot and Marie Taylor at the center, was awarded first prize in a recent national competition held in New Jersey.

Spencer T. Banks, commercial artist and teacher of a veterans' art class at Washington Technical High School, is represented by two realistic studies from life classes and one interpretive sketch. These are "Nude," done in the class of E. Oscar Thalinger, City Art Museum registrar, and "Nude Study" under Charles Galt, portrait painter, another instructor at the center. "Tired Ballerina," also a sketch, expresses weariness approaching exhaustion.

Other adult work shown are commercial art, taught by James Gordon, Chicago Art Institute graduate who started helping at the center during the spring semester; weaving, supervised by Maybelle Liebich, a prize-winning exhibitor in that craft; wood work, directed by Robert E. James, and photography, in which the instructor is Kenneth Wells.

* * *



COMEDY QUARTET FOR "RIO RITA," OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT AT MUNICIPAL OPERA. LEFT, TIM HERBERT AS CHICK BEAN, THE BIGAMIST. RIGHT, JACK SHEEHAN, AS HIS LAWYER. BETWEEN THEM, CHICK'S TWO WIVES, DOLLY AND KATIE, PLAYED BY OLLIE FRANKS AND DORIS PATSTON.

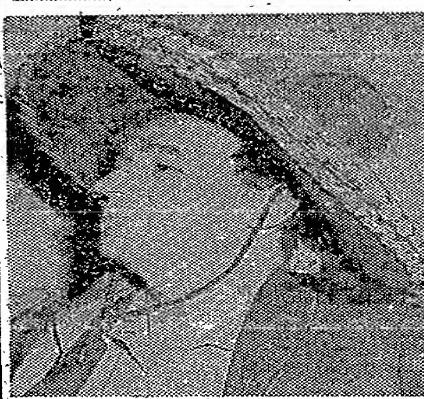
RIO RITA," which originally was one of Florenz Ziegfeld's greatest triumphs, returns to Municipal Opera for the fifth time tomorrow night for a seven-night run. It was first seen on the Forest Park stage in 1931, and was subsequently given in 1935, 1940, and 1944, doing a capacity or near-capacity business each time. It is the current season's third offering.

Featured in the romantic leads will be Frances Greer, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Edward Roecker, baritone, who are playing this week in "Venus in Silk," the Robert Stoltz operetta which closes tonight. Miss Greer will have the title role of Rita Ferguson, daughter of an American who married and made his home in Mexico, and Roecker will play the stalwart Capt. Jim Stewart of the Texas Rangers, the role he had in the 1944 revival.

The comedy, of which there is a lot, will be taken care of by Tim Herbert, making his Forest Park debut as Chick Bean, the bigamist; the old favorite, Jack Sheehan and his wife, Doris Patston, as Bean's lawyer, Ed Lovett and Katie Bean, Chick's first wife, and Ollie Franks as the second Mrs. Bean, a role she handled in 1944. Edwin Steffe will play the conniving Gen. Esteban. Others in the cast will be Rowan Tudor, Norman Young, Berenice Maledon and Albert Gifford, with Flora and Richard Stuart as specialty dancers. *

The music was written by Harry Tierney and Joseph McCarthy, and includes such numbers as "Rio Rita," "March of the Rangers," "Kinkajou," "If You're in Love Lou'l Waltz," "Following the Sun Around" and "You Are Always in My Arms." Book and lyrics are by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson. The play is in four scenes and two acts. The settings include a mesa, a dive, the patio of Gen. Esteban's villa and a barge on the Rio Grande.

The story has to do with Gen. Esteban's attempt to win Rita, his scheme to take the ranch belonging to her and her brother, Capt. Stewart's search for the bandit, the Kinkajou, his falling in love with Rita, Esteban's efforts to throw them against each other and to kill the Ranger captain. The sub-plot deals with the troubles of Chick Bean, high pressure promoter, who on his wedding night discovers he still



ROWAN TUDOR PLAYS THE BANDIT, THE KINKAJOU.

New Concerto For Viola by Little Symphony

THE world premiere of a concerto for viola and orchestra by Bernard Baskin will be given by the Little Symphony at its second concert of the season at 8:45 p.m. Friday on the Washington University Quadrangle. The soloist

Two Germans Resentful of U.S. Treatment

By
David M. Nichol

Chicago Daily News-St. Louis Post-
Dispatch Foreign Service.

LUDWIGSBURG, Germany,
June 19.

GEORGE DASCH and Ernest Burger are now back in Germany, living under "conditions imposed by the commanding general" of the American zone.

With them came a justice department recommendation that it would be desirable "to indicate publicly that persons who have been employed by foreign powers for espionage and sabotage have everything to gain by disclosing details of the conspiracy to the proper officers of this government."

If the mood and experience of Dasch and Burger are any guide, such a policy, in itself, won't work. There are two reasons:

Both feel that the bargain they made at the price of their comrades' lives has been ignored. True or not, it is poor bait for any substantial catch in spies in the future.

There is real reason to believe that rather than any possible clemency, it was the knowledge that their escape road had been closed that prompted them to reveal the sabotage plot.

* * *

Both have insisted they were "anti-Nazis," both have denied vehemently that they simply got cold feet; but Burger has let a damning cat out of the bag. They were to accomplish their missions, then make their way out of the United States through Mexico. Half-way across the ocean they heard that Mexico had declared war. Their last hope had been removed.

No one seems yet quite sure what are the "conditions" to be imposed by United States Military Governor Gen. Clay. For the time being, both are held here in the United States screening center, a barbed wire inclosure.

Dasch is indignant. He says bluntly that he was promised he would be free "in six months," from the time he originally journeyed to Washington to tell an astonished, and unbelieving FBI that the



GEORGE DASCH



ERNEST BURGER

country had been invaded by spies.

"For risking my neck, I was rewarded by being imprisoned for six years," he says bitterly.

Burger is more cagey, but his dissatisfaction is evident. Once an American citizen, he hints at least that he was assured he could remain in the United States. Freeing the men here is not entirely a solution. Burger says sourly:

"My wife and family were killed in the air raids. There is nothing for me to do in Germany."

Less frequently mentioned is the fact that Burger probably would be snapped up as a "major offender" by a German denazification court. At various times he served both Ernst Roehm, the murdered head of the SA (storm troopers) and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

* * *

It would be encouraging to report that genuine anti-Nazi feeling, or real democratic principles had a part in their decision to betray their mission. Unfortunately, the evidence is against this.

Dasch went to the United States in 1923 as a stowaway. An embryo socialist, he decided to return to Germany in 1941 to satisfy himself about what was happening under the Nazis. He chose the route which led over Siberia and European Russia. He saw enough, he says, to convince him the So-

viet experiment was a failure. Germany was not to his liking either and, he insists he "volunteered" for the spy mission to get back to the United States. Certainly, the pay was not enticing, about 500 marks, or \$200 a month.

Burger's story is more complicated. At one time or another, he has turned against everything in which he ever believed, or for which he ever stood.

* * *

An early Hitler follower, he left Germany for the United States in 1926 when things were pretty rough here for Nazis. He applied for citizenship, served hitched in the national guard, and worked as a machinist in Milwaukee and Detroit. Burger says 1933 found him jobless, and he returned to Germany. He insists the coming to power of Hitler in the same year had nothing to do with his decision.

If there is any moral in this story it seems to be that foreign spies must be certain they will be caught, rather than cajoled into surrender. If there is another, it has to do with personnel methods in any highly organized espionage system, such as the Nazis maintained. Of eight men in the original mission, two actually made moves to betray it, an unimpressive average.

If still a third moral can be drawn, it is simply that the spy business is a rotten and unsavory thing from any angle.

DRAWINGS OF YOUNGER CHILDREN seem more imaginative than those of teen-agers, who strive for realistic depiction of their own world. A younger child, for instance, has drawn a boy walking blithely along electric wires between telegraph poles.

Another exhausts her palette trying to represent Fourth of July sparklers. Many break out into abstract designs. Freedom of spirit is reflected also in an unflattering "portrait," purportedly of Amy Isaacs, supervisor of the classes.

Teen-agers, directed by Charnplot, choose such subjects as football games, drum majorettes, dancing, swimming and school dramatics. Their finger-paintings of vague underwater shapes, however, seem to escape into the world of fantasy.

Much of the work represents making something out of nothing. Using waste paper, teen-agers have created papier mache animals and younger children, puppets.

The teaching staff of the center, in addition to instructors named above, includes 10 Stowe Teachers' College undergraduates majoring in sociology, Junior League workers and others who contribute their services intermittently.

* * *

PERRY T. RATHBONE, director of City Art Museum, and Jessie Beard Rickly, artist, will discuss this month's exhibition of "The Missourians" at the museum over Radio Station KFUO tomorrow at 5:15 p.m. The show includes painting, sculpture and mobiles.

Members of the group, in addition to Mrs. Rickly, are John Pope Baker II, Fred Dreher, Mabel Meeker Edsall, James W. Harmon, Ada Hanvey and Russell Kraus. Guests represented in the display are Carl C. Mose, Ann Scott and Marie Taylor, sculptors.

* * *

SANDY SCHULTZ, 20-year-old Washington University art school sophomore, was represented by two drawings in last month's University of Indiana First Annual Exhibition of Prints and Drawings, an international show, it was learned yesterday. Other St. Louisans in the display, as announced last week, were Philip Guston and Werner Drewes, art school teachers, and Warren Brandt, a 1948 graduate.

Schultz's drawings which were accepted were "Juan Torres," a portrait of an elderly Mexican employed in a St. Louis shoe factory, and "Catalyst," a romantic treatment of a scene near Creve Coeur Lake.

For the young artist, making the event wound up a successful season of seven exhibitions, starting with the Missouri show at the museum last fall.

is married to his first wife and not only is a bigamist, but also is suspected to being a bank robber. If it doesn't end up with Jim and Rita in each other's arms, Esteban thwarted and Kin-kajou captured, then something radical has happened to "Rio Rita" and musical comedy in general.

All performances still open at 8:45 p.m.

New Movie Tarzan.

HOLLYWOOD, June 19 (UP)—Lex Barker, the movies' new Tarzan, got the details of his new job the other day and called for the smelling salts. To be jungle king, he has to turn into a male cheese-cake artist.

Mr. Barker's job consists of luring ladies into theaters with passionate kisses and the body beautiful.

Kras Malno will be the son. Stanley Chapple will direct.

The program also will include Mozart's Symphony No. 20, Schubert's First Symphony, Bartok's "Rumanian Dances," and a sonata by Arnell.

'Y' Penthouse Theater.

The Penthouse Theater of the "Y" Players, Little Theater of the Downtown Y.M.C.A., atop the Y.W.C.A. Building, 1411 Locust street, will open Saturday evening with a production of A. A. Milne's comedy, "Mr. Pim Passes By." Additional performances will be given June 28, July 3, 5, 10, and 12. Irma Schira Tucker is the director. The cast includes Blandford Jennings in the title role, and Ann Printy Dédinsky, Frank Novotny, Bob East, Patricia Kilk, Gloria Hahn and Charlene Parker.

At the Movies

By Myles Standish

ALL MY SONS—The prize stage drama about a war manufacturer whose frauds finally catch up with him has been made into a smoother but not quite as powerful movie tragedy. Still honest and intense, but with narrower implications. Well acted by a cast headed by Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster and Mady Christians. With **ARE YOU WITH IT?**, a lively version of the stage musical with new songs, and comedy by Donald O'Connor and Lew Parker. **LOEW'S STATE**.

WALLFLOWER—Mild but occasionally amusing standard suburban family comedy, too trite to be hilarious but made likeable by the work of Eddie Arnold, Joyce Reynolds and Bob Hutton. With **THE BIG PUNCH**, a B about crooked prize-fight racketeers a little more interesting than usual, with Wayne Morris and Singer Gordon MacRae. **AMBASSADOR**.

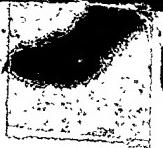
GIVE MY REGARDS TO BROADWAY—Sentimental Technicolor story of a vaudeville family whose return to Broadway and the big time ends in the realization vaudeville is dead. The skits they do are enough to have killed variety even if it were still alive. Dan Dailey's talents are wasted. Fay Bainter, Charlie Ruggles and Nancy Guild are in it. With **I WOULDN'T BE IN YOUR SHOES**, murder, melodrama. **FOX**.

BLACK BART—An otherwise conventional Western of dashing stage-coach banditti and an alluring dancer made differently amusing by tongue-in-cheek touches and deft dialogue. With Dan Duryea, Jeffrey Lynn and Yvonne DeCarlo. With **BIG CITY**, sticky concoction of sentiment, corn and songs, featuring Margaret O'Brien, George Murphy and Robert Preston. **ORPHEUM**.

THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES—Last year's fine and moving Oscar winner back at reduced prices. Written, directed and acted with distinction. Fredric March, Dana Andrews, Teresa Wright and Myrna Loy head the cast. **SHUBERT**.

SHOE-SHINE—Grimly beautiful little Italian tragedy, probably in its last week. **ART**.

THE NOOSE HANGS HIGH—Abbott and Costello's low comedy has never been lower. Also **RUTHLESS**, artificial and dull drama of the rise of a heelish wolf of Wall Street, with Zachary Scott. **MISSOURI**.



94-8-341-15
ENCLOSURE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
New York Bureau
MOhawk 4-5237

St. Louis, Missouri

June 22, 1948

7E1

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Thought you would like to see the finished story as it looks in print. I've sent a clipping along to Nick, too.

If it is satisfactory, all thanks are due to you and Dan Smoot for your invaluable help. Give Dan my word of appreciation, will you please?

Am looking forward to our next meeting. If you get to New York, try and get in touch with me. Will you? *744-8-341-76*

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Very best regards. INDEXED - 1

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You EX-20

R. Goldstein
AIX60/DSTein

June 24, 1948

RECORDED - 1

94-8-344-75

INDEXED - 1

X EX-20

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

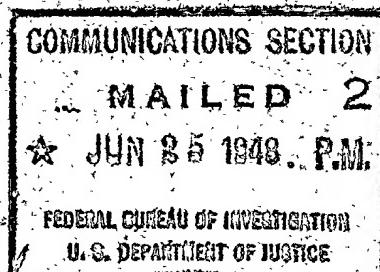
Your letter dated June 22, 1948, to Inspector J. J. McGuire, has been referred to me and I want to thank you for sending us the clipping of your article entitled "Case of the Nazi Saboteurs" which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on June 20, 1948. You may be sure it was a pleasure for Mr. McGuire and Special Agent H. D. Smoot to cooperate with you in its preparation. I have called Mr. Smoot's attention to your letter. In the event this Bureau can be of service at any time, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. BROWN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Wohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



JUN 25 9 AM 1948
FBI - NEW YORK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : Mr. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: May 11, 1949

U.S.P.D.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tel. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Louis, Mo.

Mr. George Hall of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch sent Ted Link of their home office to the Bureau yesterday. Link is the reporter who has been conducting an investigation on the Bernie Shelton murder at Peoria.

~~Rifle~~ Link stated that the murder weapon, which is a Winchester, serial number 45462, caliber .351, had been the subject of considerable check. This gun is now in the hands of the Peoria Police Department.

Records at the Winchester Firearms Company prior to 1934 are sadly deficient, however, in checking their records last week, talking to shipping clerks and the like it has been found that the numbers before were sent to the Division of Investigation. It was thought possibly this gun may have been sent to the Bureau and subsequently had been thought surplus or lost. In fact there had been a recent circulation which they had not been able to verify that a .351 rifle had been stolen from the United States Marshall.

After checking with Mr. Glavin I advised Mr. Link that the FBI never had the possession of a rifle with the above serial number.

PREVIOUS RECORD OF Rifle IN 95-26701-3

*forwarded to Bureau
for tracing by Sheriff's office
Peoria, Ill on 8/5/48
adv. NR N.S.P.D. on 8/5
8/19/48 by FBI.*

RECORDED - 37

INDEXED - 37

194-8-341-76

S. MAY 17 1949

LBN:dmh

*SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
FBI - ST. LOUIS
MAY 17 1949*

61 JUN 1 1949

May 13, 1949.

Mr. D. R. Fitzpatrick
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

I did want to tell you how much I appreciate your contribution to the collection of drawings commemorating my 25th Anniversary as Director of the FBI. I am deeply sensible of the fact that our achievements over the past quarter century have been attributable substantially to the devotion of my loyal associates and to the encouragement and wholehearted support of outstanding members of the press.

You may be sure that I will treasure your congratulatory cartoon as one more evidence of the friendly esteem which I trust we will continue to merit. S. L. R.

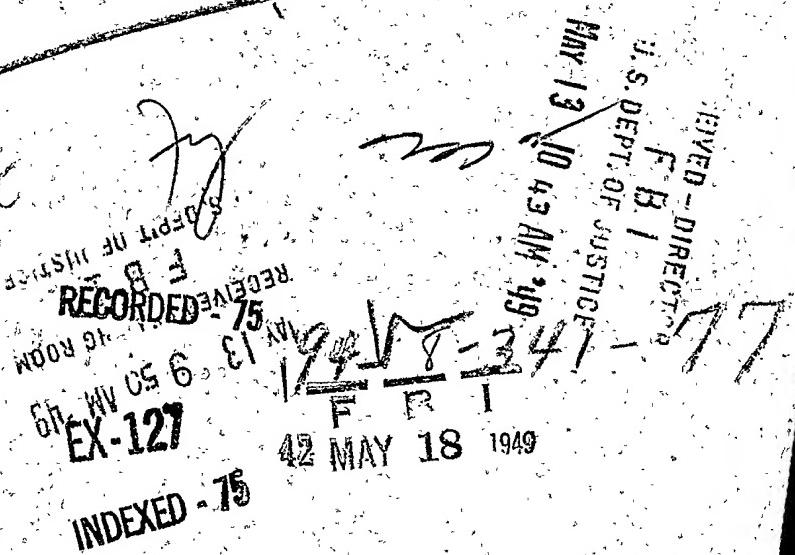
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MR. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohn
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

✓

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FRY:nrt
MAILED 3
MAY 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: MAY 19, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAINT LOUIS, Missouri

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

There is transmitted herewith an article entitled, "J. EDGAR HOOVER ON JOB 25 YEARS, BUILDER OF FBI", which appeared in the May 8, 1949, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. B. H. Reese is the Managing Editor of this newspaper.

GBN:mw

Enclosure

RECORDED - 57 74-834-78
INDEXED - 57
G.I.R.
ENCCL
MAY 23 1949
166
58 JUN 6 1949

J. EDGAR HOOVER ON JOB 25 YEARS, BUILDER OF FBI

Agency Once a Laughing Stock—Men Consider Present Fight on Reds Their Hardest.

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Communists have met J. Edgar Hoover before.

Some of them may recall it as they sit on the prisoners' bench in United States District Court in New York City and listen sheepishly to the testimony of "party members" who for years have been agents or informants of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was in 1919, when Hoover was only 24 years old and two years out of law school. Two years of work for the Department of Justice were all he had behind him, but Attorney General Palmer picked the young prodigy to prosecute the subversives the department was then rounding up in its mass raids. (Hoover had nothing to do with the raids themselves.)

Hoover got most of the ring-leaders deported. Best known was Emma Goldman, the anarchist.

When Hoover, a medium-sized man with brisk, military gait, escorted Emma Goldman down to the New York barge office one midnight in 1919, a fascinated reporter described him as "that slender bundle of high-charged electric wire."

His voltage took him places in a hurry. In 1921 he became assistant director of the FBI and on May 10, 1924—25 years ago next Tuesday—he was made director.

Built Up the FBI

He built the FBI up out of almost nothing, brick by brick. As it gathered power and momentum it mowed down the gangs and the kidnapers, the bank robbers and the racketeers.

Now it is in the midst of its biggest battle—against American Communists. Hoover's men consider this the toughest fight of all. It is so vastly complex—lines and networks tunneling and criss-crossing throughout the nation.

The bureau was founded in 1908, but it had never amounted to much. It had only 657 employees when Hoover took it over (today there are 9500), and they spent most of their time poring over corporation ledgers trying to ferret out violations of the anti-trust and bankruptcy laws. Their other chief assignments were catching "white slavers and automobile thieves."

The agents couldn't carry weapons and couldn't make arrests. If they had a prisoner they had to find a policeman or United States marshal. Having no automobiles, they had to use streetcars. The bureau was a joke among the nation's policemen.

There was no fingerprint file. If there had been one, it would have proved embarrassing. Many of the employees were ex-convicts.

Cleanup Under Coolidge

When President Coolidge came in he began to clean house. He brought in a highly reputable scholar, Harlan Fiske Stone, as Attorney General. (Stone later became Chief Justice of the United States.) One of Stone's first acts was to appoint Hoover as acting director. A few months later he made him director.

Hoover began a long and intense program to give a true professional standing to his special agents.

He started the fingerprint file, which now has over 111,000,000 prints. He started a uniform crime reporting project, which enables scholars and officials to trace crime trends throughout the nation. He started the national crime laboratory, its services available free to all agencies.

The FBI national academy, in which Hoover's agents are trained, also holds courses for picked local police officials. Well-informed persons say that the FBI has helped to remodel the entire law enforcement system of the nation.

But for years after Hoover began to build his bureau his work was throttled for lack of federal jurisdiction over the crimes of the gangster era, which were growing worse and worse. Bank robberies, gang massacres and hundreds of kidnapings baffled local police. They couldn't pursue criminals from one jurisdiction to another. The local officials themselves asked Congress for help.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping

The Lindbergh kidnaping in 1932 finally shocked Congress into action. It passed the "Lindbergh law," giving the FBI some jurisdiction in kidnaping cases. The law later was strengthened. In 1934 Congress gave the FBI wide authority to act against robbers of national banks and against major crimes of almost every kind if certain interstate angles were involved.

The results came fast. In 1934 the Lindbergh kidnapor was caught, largely through FBI efforts. When Charles F. Urschel, millionaire Oklahoma oil man, was kidnaped, the culprits and everyone connected with the case were nabbed so quickly that the underworld wilted.

As FBI agents closed in on "Machine Gun" Kelly, Urschel's kidnapor, Kelly squealed out of his corner, "Don't shoot, G-man!"

"Don't shoot—What?"
"G-man—Government man." Thus Kelly gave Hoover's agents the name that became famous—in fiction, movies, comic strips and breakfast food premiums.

Critics in Senate

For all his successes in this period, Hoover had his critics—even on the Senate floor, where one member charged that Hoover sat at his desk and let his men make arrests and risk their lives.

One day in 1936 this Senator pilloried Hoover while the director sat facing him in a committee hearing. Hoover said nothing, but the burning black eyes above the square jowls showed he was tense and anxious. At that minute a plane was warming up to take him to lead the raid in which he hoped to capture a kidnapor, Alvin Karpis.

Karpis had been publicly threatening to go to Hoover's office and kill him. But when the head G-man grabbed his arm Karpis was so terrified he froze to the spot.

Hoover personally conducted many other raids. When he led his agents in the capture of Harry Brummette, a pistol pointed directly at him misfired. That was his closest shave.

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri
May 8, 1949

FINAL COPY

94-8-391-78

May 11, 1949

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
President and Publisher
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

It was indeed a pleasure to note that there were reprinted in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on April 19, 1949, excerpts from the address delivered by the Honorable Wayne Morse, United States Senator, before the graduating class of the 40th Session of the FBI National Academy at Washington on April 1, 1949. I consider that the remarks of Senator Morse contained a message of utmost importance to every liberty loving citizen of this country and I would prescribe a careful reading of his address by the vast majority of our citizens who conscientiously seek the preservation of the rights and liberties of the individual as guaranteed by our form of Government. In my opinion you have made a distinct contribution to the national welfare in making available to your readers the address which Senator Morse presented with such forthrightness and logic.

G. I. R.-10

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

CC: St. Louis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS COPY OF THIS LETTER SENT TO SENATOR WAYNE MORSE
with cover letter
MAILED 8 MAY 13 1949 P.M.
ARA:mcg
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 75
INDEXED - 75

60 AUG 2 1949

The Freedom to Teach

The Mayor
of the
Public Opinion

Communists with their closed minds forfeit any claim to academic freedom. Oregon Senator says this right guarantees the search for truth; he points out Reds are revolutionary indoctrinators trying to reduce the people to totalitarianism, cautions against witch hunts.

Senator Wayne Morse in an Address Before the Graduating Class of the FBI National Academy in Washington

This FBI National Academy is one of the signal educational services for improved law enforcement rendered by the bureau. I think you will agree that the academy sought to instill in you a much deeper appreciation of the rights, privileges, freedoms and obligations of American citizenship. Thus, rather than talk to you today about any technical phase of police administration, I want to discuss very briefly one phase of the threat of Communism to the freedom of the individual in America.

I would entitle my remarks "Academic Freedom Versus Communist Indoctrination." As you know, a controversy is raging in American educational circles today over the issue: Does academic freedom entitle Communists to teach in our schools?

There unquestionably is a clash of ideologies in the world today which threatens its peace. Great world forces are organizing against the threat of Communism because they know that the rights of the individual existing in a free state are shackled in a totalitarian state.

People Masters of the State

I am afraid too many people have forgotten that our economic system and our political system are inseparable. We cannot have individual rights and liberties as set out in our Constitution under any totalitarian economy. We cannot maintain the foundation principle of democratic government under a totalitarian economy.

When we speak in our country about the importance of the principle of self-government which is basic to our political philosophy, namely, that the people are the masters and not the servants of the state, we speak of a principle which rests on the concept that the individual is all-important in our American way of political thinking. On the other hand, under the Communist form of government, the individual is but an item of human fodder with which to feed the totalitarian appetite of the state.

I am not one of those who believe that the Russian people are being held in complete subjugation or in involuntary servitude by the Russian leaders. The facts indicate that the Russian leaders have succeeded with a program of indoctrination and propaganda since the revolution in convincing the people generally that the Communist form of government is the only hope of survival for the Russian people.

What are some of the American institutions through which the Communists may be expected to infiltrate and spread their insidious propaganda against the spiritual values of democracy?

On Guard for Witch Hunts

We may be sure that they will attempt to infiltrate into every American institution which offers them any opportunity for the creation of a Communist cell. That they have tried and are trying to infiltrate their propaganda into the educational systems of America is self-evident. Under the name of academic freedom they seek to carry out an indoctrination program.

Now, I would caution you to watch out for witch hunts in our educational systems conducted by those who do not believe in academic freedom. We will defeat the purposes of democracy if our counterattack on communistic infiltration takes the form of police-state methods which destroy an untrammeled search for the truth in the halls of learning of our educational institutions.

Twenty-one years of my life have been spent as a teacher in university classrooms.

I know that one of the greatest obstacles to academic freedom is the attempt from time to time, on the part of prejudiced groups, to stifle the search for truth. However, academic freedom is synonymous with license to destroy that freedom. I fail to follow the logic of some of our educators who are arguing these days that the preservation of academic freedom in the colleges of America requires the recognition of a right for teachers to be some Communists and to keep their teaching positions.

I cannot accept that argument for the obvious reason that the Communists do not possess free minds but rather are indoctrinators of a philosophy which seeks to promote revolution and reduce our people to a totalitarian form of government.

Twisters of the Truth

Such teachers are not teachers at all seeking to lead students through an objective analysis of governmental philosophies. Such teachers do not possess the devotion of the scientists to the findings of the facts but rather such Communist teachers, in order to carry out their indoctrination objectives, must necessarily slant their teachings away from the facts.

I do not take the position that students should not hear speeches by Communists because I do not believe in thought-control tactics or police-state methods. It must be granted that we do not answer or rebut communistic fallacies by refusing to listen to them. That is quite a different thing from impressing upon students through a teaching position a constant bombardment of communistic indoctrination presented in the name of academic freedom. It is something for students to voluntarily take a lecture by a known Communist or Fascist minded person out of intellectual curiosity or desire to try to analyze and understand the point of view of the speaker. But it is quite a different thing to impose in the name of academic freedom a subversive teacher on the students of any school.

Therefore, it is one thing to take the position as I take the position, that true academic freedom forbids us from excluding from critical analysis and study in our schools any of the political, social and economic philosophies which throughout history have contested for the support of peoples—and quite a different thing to take the position that academic freedom permits any classroom in our free school system to become a propaganda nostrum for the indoctrination of totalitarian doctrines.

Great Advances in Human Rights

The proposition is unacceptable to say in the name of academic freedom, that in order to give students a background and an understanding of the philosophy of Communism, for example, we ought to put on our teaching staffs teachers who are seeking to lead them by way of propaganda into accepting the notion that the American systems of political democracy and economic capitalism are a failure in that they deny basic human rights.

As a liberal in American politics I hold to the view that any form of totalitarianism, communistic or otherwise, is incompatible with individual liberty and with protecting the spiritual value and dignity of the person. Our American system of political democracy combined with a capitalist economy has advanced human rights and provided for human needs to a degree far superior to that which has been developed under any other political and economic system in all history.

Sub To Pulitzer
5-11-49
PRA

Fancy

I think I would give this to
Charlie and ask him to find out
what the story is all this. It
seems to me that they have
some particular case in mind.
It involved in some kind of poli-
tical matter.

Thanks for your help
Michael Powers, Secretary

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
~~Mr. Nichols~~ _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy /-/-

September 20, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR *MR. TOLSON*

Raymond Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called to inquire if the Director was back in town as his office had checked with him this morning. He stated that he had hoped that it would not be necessary to bother us further but his office is following up to see if he has seen or talked to the Director personally.

It is suggested the Director call him on the phone at District 1088. Brandt asked me to call him back and let him know if the Director was in town.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED - 96 G-8-341-80

EBN:hmc

34 SEP 27 1949

ADDENDUM: (LBN:mrh 9-20-49) INDEXED - 98 34 SEP 27 1949

I called Brandt and stated that I had checked and the Director was not in the office today. He wondered if there was any idea as to when he would be back. I told him that I could not say. He asked if I would continue to follow this for him as his office in St. Louis was after him. I asked if there was any way that we could be of assistance. He then explained the managing editor of the Post Dispatch who had been given the assignment to look into the matter by Joseph Pulitzer ^{who} had all the details and was thoroughly satisfied as Pulitzer instructed the managing editor that Brandt was to talk to the Director personally. The managing editor in the meantime is afraid to submit his report to Pulitzer until Brandt can say that he has talked to the Director. I think Brandt is thoroughly satisfied with himself and the only reason he is following

15 SEP 1944 satisfied with himself and the only reason he is so
thinks is because of the instruction from his office.

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES

(63) TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

September 20, 1949

He again stated it would only take conversation of a few minutes and if the Director could even call him long distance, this would suffice.

I will call him within
a few days.

dk.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W

September 26, 1949

REMINDER

Mr. Nichols advised in the attached memorandum on September 20th that Mr. RAYMOND BRANDT of the St. Louis Post Dispatch is desirous of speaking to the Director on the telephone for just a moment so he can say that he has personally spoken to the Director.

St. Louis, Mo., 94-8-341
 He may be reached at District 1088.

On September 20th the Director indicated he would call him within a few days.

*I called him at
 12:40 P.M. - Sept.
 26 + his office did
 not answer.*

mhm

*8. 30pm talked
 to the Director.*

94-8-341-81

52 SEP 29 1949
 EX-186-
 RECORDING 1998
 10-26

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: September 15, 1949

✓
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

In view of the calls of Raymond Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch to the Director's office on the afternoon of September 14, I called him back and pointed out the Director was out of the city and asked if I could be of any assistance. He inquired if I was familiar with his conversation with Mr. Tolson. I told him I was.

Brandt stated he had talked to the Attorney General; that the Attorney General in turn had also talked to the Director; that the Attorney General stated that the Departmental policy was such that it could take no stand as to whether the reward should or should not be offered; that there was no precedent for this; that the Department would not guarantee any immunity; that the Department could not state whether it would do any good; that, of course, should the reward be offered and any information be received as a result of the reward indicating a violation of Federal laws, the Department would receive, evaluate and justify the information.

Brandt stated he was now under instructions to talk to the Director personally and to secure his personal and confidential and off-the-record observations on whether his guess would be that the offering of a reward would do any good and to give to the St. Louis Post Dispatch the benefit of any experience in similar cases, the mechanics of offering the reward, whether it should be put up in escrow, whether it should be handled through the Kansas City Star or just how it should be handled and how to handle information without conflict of jurisdiction; that some information might indicate a Federal violation and some might indicate a local violation; that they were anxious to know just how would be the best way to handle this.

I told Brandt I would pass this on to the Director and would let him know. He stated since he was under direct instructions to talk to the Director personally he was wondering if the Director would call him long distance.

RECORDED - 36 94-834-87

INDEXED - 36

After talking with the Director on the matter yesterday, I called Brandt early this morning and told him that the Director was in a travel status; that his assignment was such that it would be impossible for him to call Brandt; that he asked me to tell Brandt that he had been giving a great deal of thought to the matter and the Director had come to the conclusion that we would not be able to advise or counsel them inasmuch as there was no precedent insofar as the Bureau was concerned; that as to the

5600 ABN 12 1949

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

September 15, 1949

desirability of making a reward he would not even want to hazard a guess as to whether or not it would be helpful to the Government, but that from experience in the old kidnapping cases, he had never felt that the offering of rewards had been of any great value; that as to the matter of jurisdiction, it would not be possible to lay down any rule of thumb decision or give any specific advice as each bit of information would have to be evaluated on the basis of the information; that, of course, it was a matter that was entirely up to the Post Dispatch; that the Director thought before arriving at any specific conclusion the Post Dispatch should take into consideration every possible angle; that for their own sake they should consider possible involvements in claims and litigations which might result from individuals claiming they had furnished information leading to the solution of the case.

Brandt stated that he well appreciated all the angles; that their people in St. Louis appreciated all the angles; that Mr. Pulitzer personally was impatient over details and he wanted to take a hundred-to-one chance if it would do any good. I told Mr. Brandt that the Director's view was that this of course was a matter for them to decide. Mr. Brandt stated they are doing some checking in Kansas City; that the Director's observations about caution were excellent and he well appreciated the Director's position. He stated in view of his instructions, upon the Director's return he would like to talk to him, if only for two minutes, in order that he could say that he had carried out his instructions. I told him I would so advise the Director.

It is suggested that since Brandt undoubtedly is under pressure from Pulitzer that the Director merely call him and state that he is doing it as a matter of courtesy to enable Brandt to report back that he had complied with instructions, and that the Director has no further observations than those already offered.

In the course of the conversation, Brandt asked me if I knew anything about some rewards issued by newspapers in Chicago and Los Angeles wherein the papers were involved in litigation. I told him I did not. Brandt then observed that he personally had his doubts as to the value of the reward; that this would all depend upon the character of the individuals involved and that any guess would be exactly that. I asked Brandt if he had heard of anything that had developed from the \$100,000 reward put up for information leading to the identification and conviction of the assassins of the Reuther brothers. He had forgotten completely about that and said that that was a good thing for him to check.

✓ O.P.M. 100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: October 10, 1949

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Campbell

Al Goldstein of the St. Louis Post Dispatch who is in charge of the New York office called today. His office is very much in favor of the contemplated article he has in mind in regard to the FBI. He wanted to get after this as soon as he could.

I told him I would be glad to see him on Thursday afternoon and will arrange my schedule to be with him in the afternoon and evening. He does not know how he will approach the subject and in the meantime I will try to get out a suggested approach.

LBN:dmh

Cet

INDEXED - 78
 RECORDED - 78

194-5834-83
 OCT 13 1949
 FBI - NEW YORK
 CERIALIZED

JULY 17 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
 SUBJECT:

DATE: October 18, 1949

(1) →

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rose
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Holt
Mr. Reitman
Miss Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

As you know, Al Goldstein of the St. Louis Post Dispatch was in Washington last Thursday and Friday working on a piece. The whole idea stemmed from the statements in the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Before coming to Washington, Goldstein went to the American Civil Liberties Union and asked for a bill of particulars and they gave him the attached statement which was forwarded to him by Alan Reitman, Director of Publicity. Goldstein doesn't know I have a copy of this; however, I intend to get a copy from him at a later date. Goldstein made several nasty cracks about the manner in which they had written up their statement pointing out the innuendoes and he doubts they could make a clear-cut statement that white is white or black is black.

I furnished Goldstein with copies of the exchange of correspondence we had with Roger Baldwin since the letter from Reitman indicated the American Civil Liberties Union would give him copies.

We went over our procedures and practices in detail. Goldstein will send his story to us and we can make any corrections we desire.

He was very friendly throughout.

LBN: FML
 Attachment

V. P.M.

61-190-328

RECORDED INDEXED 1948
 326 1948

62 OCT 26 1949

Baldwin's statement is surely the tops in double talk & immensely typical of the bigoting of the pseudo liberals - general sweeping statements but no facts.

once of becoming by its very nature a secret police system. The characteristic of a secret police system is the investigation and punishment of people for their political opinions and activities. That is precisely what the FBI is engaged in doing under the President's Loyalty order, the enforcement of the Smith Sedition Act of 1940 making advocacy of the overthrow of government by force a crime, and under the various laws passed by Congress excluding Communists and Fascists from public services. These new responsibilities of the FBI tie in with the Attorney General's indefensible list of subversive agencies, which must have been gotten up with FBI cooperation, with the Loyalty checks on all industrial employees in firms working on defense contracts of the government, atomic energy fellowships and a host of others checked chiefly for Communist beliefs and associations.

Numerous instances have been reported, whether verified or not, of FBI Agents called in by local officials and even college authorities to give information in connection with loyalty checks of teachers and local public officials. This is a highly improper function of the FBI even under the color of local authority. Indeed even in the federal jurisdiction, the entire function of the investigation of political opinions by a confidential investigative agency is opposed to the American concept of freedom of political opinion. It is not the FBI which is to blame for developing these new functions. It is Congress and the President.

In defense, of course, it may be said that the country must be secured against Communist infiltration and spies. But that function should be confined to espionage and those sensitive departments of

government where a divided loyalty may endanger the country's security.

The process has gone much further than that. It should be checked.

In addition, the FBI admittedly engaged in wire-tapping, limited, it is true, to certain types of cases (doubtless political included) and under authorities of the Attorney General. Wire-tapping is presumably illegal under federal law, but it is sanctioned to get evidence which, however, may not be used in the courts. Any wire-tapping is dangerous to civil rights, however necessary it may seem to law enforcement agents.

On the whole, the FBI administers its functions with considerable restraint despite the disturbing functions imposed upon it. We do not yet have what may be accurately described as a secret political police in the U.S., but the present tendencies, if continued, will inevitably make one of the FBI.

COPY

COPY

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

October 11, 1949

Mr. Al Goldstein
St. Louis Post Dispatch
521 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Al:

Here is the statement you requested from Roger Baldwin on the FBI's growing interference in the field of political opinion. I am also enclosing the set of Harvard Crimson which gives some additional data.

The letter from J. Edgar Hoover to Roger Baldwin is now being mimeographed, and I will be glad to see that you get a copy provided that its publication is cleared first with Hoover, himself. Will you let me know about this?

Since I haven't seen your story on the annual report in the clipping service, do you think you might have an additional clip that I might look at?

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

(s) Alan Reitman
Alan Reitman
Director of Publicity

AR:ek
encs.

(P. S. The Crimson report on FBI at Yale is being sent by Bob Saudek of American Broadcasting Company. He mailed it today.)

COPY

Mr. [unclear]
10-18-49
[unclear]

94-741-21

October 11, 1949

Statement for St. Louis Post-Dispatch

by Roger N. Baldwin, Director,
American Civil Liberties Union

The FBI has long prided itself on its claim not to have interfered with the civil rights of American citizens. The Bureau regards itself as a purely investigative agency gathering evidence under federal law which it reports to the various departments of the government for action.

From a long experience with the FBI I can pay tribute to the fact that the number of violations of what are commonly conceived to be the civil rights of citizens are remarkably few. Whenever the Civil Liberties Union has called the attention of J. Edgar Hoover to what would be regarded as misconduct on the part of one of his agents, he has acted promptly to insure respect for civil rights. I have no doubt that of course there are many other instances not reported to us or other agencies. It would be most extraordinary if so many men charged with so many investigative functions did not at times overstep the law by making searches without warrants, tapping wires or by other means. That the FBI plants its agents in the underworld and in organizations suspected of law violation is of course admitted; and while the practice is abhorrent to many people, it is not unlawful and is doubtless necessary to get evidence.

Having said all this on the more favorable side, the outstanding fact of recent years is the intrusion of the FBI into the field of political opinion. Congress and the President have both saddled these burdens on the agency. Once government investigators get into the field of political opinion regarded as criminal, it runs the risk at

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *Mr. Tolson*
FROM : *L. B. Nichols*
SUBJECT:

DATE: October 3, 1949

Al Goldstein who heads the New York office of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called from New York. He had read the annual report of the Civil Liberties Union wherein a reference was made that new laws threaten to convert the FBI into a secret police. He thought this was a good time for a high-level story on the functions of the Bureau, how it investigates, precautions, a little background on the Director, how his original ideas have prevented a National Police from forming, the ways and means the Bureau makes inquiries and the like.

Al further stated that what impelled him to make this suggestion was various conversations he has had with his son. The boy had a government internship in Washington last year and during the course of the year I had several contacts with him and I have a personal regard for him.

Al stated that if we liked the idea he would try to get down to Washington and do the story and send it to his editors. He stated it would be necessary for someone to spend day and evening talking about the matter. The story can then be written wherein if it is necessary to attribute anything to the Director this can be done and we can revise it prior to sending it to his editors in St. Louis.

I told Al we would be glad to go along on this if he would give us a few days notice before coming down.

LBN:mrh

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

62 NO. 25 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: November 2, 1949

You will recall that Al Goldstein of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch did an article on the Bureau. He had numerous observations to make. The article was approved by Mr. Cadison in the Department. I called Goldstein back and rather than delete the last three lines of the last paragraph as we originally discussed, we rewrote this page which gives it a strong ending. We also used a different quote from Roger Baldwin. In fact a quote used in a communication Baldwin sent the Director.

This morning Goldstein called me from New York stating he had a call yesterday from the Sunday editor, who he characterized as a long-haired, wild-eyed liberal who does not know the score. He stated that the editor and Joe Pulitzer agreed there were a few minor word changes. The editor objected to the concluding sentence of the article which reads: "The record of the FBI offers reassuring support to the statement." Goldstein stated he argued at length and then hit upon the idea of changing this sentence and picking out sentences from Baldwin's statement to him namely to the effect the FBI has long prided itself in not having interfered in rights of private citizens, that the long experience of the American Civil Liberties Union with the FBI has involved few reports of violations, that whenever they have contacted the FBI they have been impressed by Mr. Hoover's sincerity in maintaining civil rights.

He insists the article be written and they insist on additional changes.

LBN:dmh

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED - 29

EX-9

5 NOV 9 1949

CRIMINAL REC'D

51 NOV 25 1949

CC-247

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

October 26, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Attached hereto is the Al Goldstein article for
the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

I have made certain changes on it.

Since he would like to get the corrections back
today, I am submitting it to you directly.

I will also have it cleared by Mr. Ladd before
releasing it and will also clear it with the Department.

On the whole, it is a good story and should be
helpful.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN: FML

Attachment

RECORDED - 143
INDEXED - 143

194-8341-87
5 NOV 9 1949

EX-33

EX-33

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New York Bureau
MOhawk 4-5237

Oct. 26, 1949

*SJL
Ran*

Dear Loui

Many thanks for all the trouble you had with the story. I think it will please everybody now. Inclosed is a carbon of the revised two graphs. *Handled with care dated 10/7*

Incidentally, if you are having your carbon ~~expedited~~ typed, I wish you would send me a copy to have on hand as I only made one.

A note from the office today, indicates we probably won't use the piece until Nov. 6, despite the big rush. I'll send you a clip when it appears. **RECORDED - 143** **194-6-341-88**

Again, many sincere thanks. Hope
EX-33 **5 NOV 9 1949**

62 NOV 30 1949
I'll be seeing you soon when we don't have to work so hard. Yours, Al

Al
CRIMINAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

11/3

1949

TO: Director
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Fletcher
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
 Personnel Files Section
 Records Section
 Mrs. Skillman

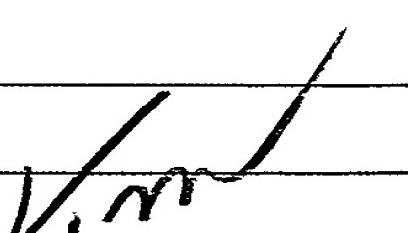
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
.....

See Me

For Appropriate Action

Send File

Note and Return


Clyde Tolson

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New York Bureau

~~XXMOSERKX~~

LEXington 2-5237

Oct. 24

Dear Lou:

Here she is, after much pain and
blood-letting.

Hope it does the job, in your opinion.
Awaiting your word.

Yours,

Al

X

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

EX-9

56 NOV 28 1949

194-8-341-89
5 NOV 9 1949 II

CRD/R/REC

ENC

EX-9

FBI for sunday editorial page

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington, Oct. --Government loyalty checks and internal security measures enforced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, have aroused the fears of many qualified guardians of civil liberties and others whose freedoms may be involved, that the FBI may emerge from the fight on communism as a secret national police agency.

Those misgivings were redoubled by debate on the constitutionality of the Smith Act, a Federal statute enforced by the FBI, prohibiting "advocacy" of revolution without requiring proof that armed rebellion was imminent. It was for violating that law the 11 Communist party executives received prison sentences and fines.

Critics have accused FBI special Agents of invading privacy by inquiring in the personal affairs of individuals under investigation. They have been charged with seeking information concerning race, religion, political preferences and reading habits. The questions so described would indicate by their very nature that liberals might readily be classified by the FBI as "pinks."

It has been said in some quarters that neighborhoods have been canvassed in such manner that reputations and social connections have been damaged. Rumors of misconduct founded only in gossip or psychopathic vengeance have been relayed to private employees, defaming innocent workers, some complaints have set forth. (more)

ENCLOSURE

To many sufferers from what has become known as "G-man jitters" reassurance is available at the outset from Director J. Edgar Hoover. In an interview with the Post-Dispatch, Hoover emphatically repudiated ~~xxix~~ accounts of FBI practices, ^{to the effect} indicating if true that the Bureau's special agents were transgressing limits established by the Bill of Rights.

1. The FBI does not investigate private citizens unless there is reasonable evidence to suspect them of subversive activities and connections, Hoover said. Only Government employes, job candidates and a limited force engaged in manufacturing defense materials, are subject to routine check-ups.

2. Membership in one or even several of the organizations on the Attorney General's subversive list would not be considered proof of disloyal intent--or even a far-fetched inquiry--unless the member knew the groups advocated overthrowing the Government by force. *Anti-Revolutionary Particularized in their Programs.* His devotion to causes nominally represented by the organizations, would be deemed good reason for his misguided contribution.

3. Reports by FBI agents ~~are~~ on the results of investigations are not "evaluated." The Bureau does not pass on the loyalty or disloyalty of the individual. Facts determined by any inquiry are presented objectively for consideration by the Civil Service Commission and the employing agency, in the cases of Federal workers.

XXXXXPKVAKLXGKXWXXHXXGXXGXXMXXMXXGXXGXX

(more).

4. Employers in private industry do not have access to FBI information. They receive neither oral nor written reports. Violation of this rule by a special agent would lead to punitive action resulting normally, in his dismissal from the service.

5. Agents ask no questions ~~indicating~~ ^{pertaining to the} opinions of people they are investigating. They do not accept accusations without determining if they are prompted by malice or other nullifying factors. Characters of informants and other matters concerning his reliability, are made an essential part of all reports.

6. Liberals are not suspected of Communist tendencies or sympathies. No inquiry is made into attitudes on race, creed or politics. It is especially emphasized that agents ask no such questions as have been widely ~~misrepresented~~ reported: "Does he read the New Republic?" or "Does he belong to the Progressive Party."

In discussing FBI functions and methods with the Post-Dispatch, Hoover dismissed as absurd forebodings that the FBI may emerge from the current Red hunt as an American-type ~~KGB~~, the ruthless secret police of the Soviet Union. Such liberal spokesmen as Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, are less sanguine.

"The outstanding fact of recent years is the intrusion of the FBI into the field of opinion," Baldwin told the Post-Dispatch. He conceded that "remarkably few" violations of civil rights by FBI agents had been reported, adding however, that "Congress and the President have both saddled these burdens on the agency,

"Once Government investigators get into the field of political opinion regarded as criminal, it runs the risk at once of becoming by its very nature a secret police system. The characteristic of a secret police system is the investigation and punishment of people for their political opinions and activities.

"That is precisely what the FBI is engaged in doing under the President's loyalty order, the enforcement of the Smith Sedition Act of 1940, making advocacy of the overthrow of the Government by force a crime, and under the various laws passed by Congress excluding Communists and Fascists from public services.

"The new responsibilities of the FBI tie in with the Attorney General's indefensible list of subversive agencies, which must have been gotten up with FBI cooperation, with the loyalty checks on all industrial employees in firms working on defense contracts of the Government, atomic energy fellowships and a host of others checked chiefly for Communist beliefs and associations."

Hoover's indignation at the implications in this and like statements from equally responsible sources is boundless. Specific measures are taken to safeguard the ^{personal} ~~right~~ liberties of any investigatee by the FBI, he declared, adding heatedly that the agency will become no secret police bureau "as long as I have any responsibility for it to the American public."

(more)

He recalled proudly that not a single charge of civil rights violations has been supported with evidence in court, although nearly 2,000,000 employes and job-candidates have been "screened" in the course of loyalty checks and security investigations. Thousands of others, including aliens, have undergone similar scrutiny.

Hoover pointed out that the FBI is a law-enforcement, not a lawmaking agency. Its function, with 4100 special agents amounting to about one for each 36,000 citizens, is simply to execute Presidential instructions and Congressional acts directing it to "maintain domestic intelligence cover over individuals and organizations who aim at the subversion or overthrow of the American form of Government."

In this connection, it will be recalled that other branches of Government, including Congress, maintain ~~their~~ investigating whose functions are comparable to those delegated to the highly trained, carefully qualified special agents of the FBI. Some of the complaints left at the door of the FBI have been found, on inquiry, to belong in other departments, Hoover said.

Every active member of the Communist party ~~and its fronts~~ ^{also} *The former* ^{underground} activities is regarded in the FBI as a potential enemy of the United States. The same rule measures Fascist-like groups identified by Attorney General Tom C. Clark, on the list which first became known to the FBI when it was published in newspapers, Hoover related.

(more)

"The fact remains that the FBI is not concerned with thoughts, ideas or beliefs but is concerned with acts and deeds," he continued. "We do not initiate an investigation unless there is a presentation of information that comes within our investigative jurisdiction, established not by the FBI, but by Congress and executive directive."

"We are not infallible. We are staffed with human beings. We make mistakes. When they are made I want to be informed so disciplinary measures will prevent them from being repeated. Reports of objectionable actions by agents are promptly investigated. It is easy to distort facts, as you know, and many rumors pertaining to the FBI were found absolutely untrue when checked. Many complainants also find it easier to make charges than to back them up, or to withdraw them when confronted with a demand for proof."

To explode some of the most widely-circulated myths designed to discredit Bureau operations--many of them the regular fare offered readers by the Daily Worker--Hoover described standard methods employed to determine the innocence or guilt of people undergoing loyalty investigations. It is no haphazard undertaking.

Inquiries fall into two general classes. The first involves by law all Federal employes, applicants or appointees. The second, infrequently overlapping the first, involves those suspected of serving a foreign power and other adversaries of the United States whose identities might otherwise remain concealed until a national crisis brought them into open action as spies, insurrectionists or saboteurs.

For Government workers and job candidates, inquiry invariably begins and in most instances ends with what is known at the Bureau as a "name check." It is made on receipt of a form from the Civil ~~Commission~~ Service Administration, signed in triplicate by the applicant, containing his name, nicknames, the usual vital statistics, marital state, 10-year history of residence and employment and descriptions of organizations without religious or political purpose with which he is affiliated.

If nothing is found in Bureau files concerning the applicant, the document is simply stamped "No Disloyal Data." One copy is retained by the FBI, another is sent to the Civil Service Commission and the third is relayed to the employing agency. Say, however, that a search of the records ~~for a name check on John Brown~~, disclosed that a John Brown is a New York Communist party member.

Prompt inquiry is made to determine if it is the same man, of course; but it is not John Brown, the candidate, who is investigated. The investigation is made of John Brown, the Communist, to determine if he has applied for a Government job. In such manner, in these and comparable cases, needless investigations are avoided whenever possible.

Key employees in agencies closely concerned with national defense are subject to more exacting scrutiny. They include workers in the Atomic Energy Commission, the European Cooperation Administration, ~~Interno~~ American Affairs and Greek-Turkey Aid Bill administrations, the Central Intelligence ~~Adminstration~~ and arms of the State Department.

(more)

Such applications are minutely checked for accuracy; seeming discrepancies are carefully explored. References, associates and former associates of the candidates are interviewed when necessary. Essential questions bearing on the declarations have led to impressions the FBI was prying unjustly into personal lives.

"It must be borne in mind constantly that these investigations are not concerned with the morals, ability or qualifications of the employe for his position," Hoover instructed special agents. "We are only interested in his loyalty to the United States Government."

"The standing of the employe in the community must be kept in mind at all times and the investigation conducted in such a manner as not to embarrass him. The attitude of the investigating agent should be one of courtesy and impartiality to preclude any possible criticism of the Bureau."

"The investigation must be conducted in a completely impartial and unbiased manner and the innocent victim of error cleared with the same objective precision which prompts the desire to ferret out disloyal Government employes." *wire tapping) or employee's*

When reasonable suspicion makes the applicant's loyalty suspect full field investigations are launched by the FBI when requested by the Civil Service Commission. About 11,000 have been conducted. These are virtually the same kind of inquiries made to disloyal activities of those not connected with Government, except in the pursuit of foreign agents.

(more)
is not utilized in loyalty investigations.

whether
employed by
the said firm
or under contract

Full field investigations are made of those suspected of preparing for sabotage, espionage, treason or knowingly associating with people engaged in such preparations; of those intentionally disclosing Government secrets or interfering with performance of Government duties, and for advocating revolution or "sympathetic association" with organizations so dedicated.

Subjects of these rigid inquiries may be "shadowed" and records kept of their movements, visitors and associations. Informants within subversive groups and in other key positions, disrespectfully known as "stool pigeons," are consulted and alerted. If the ultimate report is a to the Civil Service Commission ~~and~~ a compendium of all information gathered ~~concerning~~ by the FBI ~~on~~ persons

"If allegations are made by individuals who may be irresponsible it will not be sufficient to merely set these out in reports," Hoover directed special agents. "Additional investigation must be conducted with a view to prove or disprove the allegations. In interviewing a neighbor or a fellow worker, the possibility of malice and bias frequently arises... This should be set forth in the report."

^{IN THEIR INVESTIGATION}
Hoover instructed agents ~~not~~ to consider affiliation or association with groups designated by the Attorney General only as one item of evidence bearing on loyalty, inconclusive unless proof is made that it was joined in the knowledge of its subversive purpose, when the nature and extent of the individual's activities was learned.

(more)

working for
the Field Staff

On orders from Hoover, agents must be wary of "terminology of a loose nature, such as 'true liberal,' 'left wing,' 'red,' 'pink, radical,' 'Communistically inclined,' or 'radical tendencies.' Specific explanations must be obtained from those using the terms and others to described people under investigation.

When a witness refers to an individual as a Communist party member, Hoover has decreed he must be questioned (1) as to how he knows the truth of the assertion and (2) "what actions of the individual" lead to the conclusion.

After assuming custody of the facts
Hoover does not hesitate to make prompt and often tart reply to charges that his ~~present~~ regulations have been violated by over-zealous agents. In a recent comment on a critical article in the Yale Law Journal, he wrote Bayless A. Manning, the editor:

"If the authors have knowledge of specific derelictions they should identify their cases so we can ~~it~~ look at the record and not continue to base their contentions on rumors and gossip. From piecemeal and at times inaccurate quotations, from inaccurate writing of the uninformed, from published and undocumented stories and rumors, and from biased conclusions they have made their charges."

"When challenged, they state they used such information as was available. It is unfortunate they seek to draw conclusions from inadequate information and then conclude by asking that someone get the facts." Others who have charged the FBI with undue interference in the realm of academic freedom, either in student or faculty circles, have received equally irate invitations to put up or retract.

As to the assertion in the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union that expanding FBI functions were "risking for the first time in our history the creation of a secret political police system," Hoover reported that "by no stretch of the imagination" could the characterization approach accuracy while he was directing the destinies of the Bureau.

"On the whole," Baldwin responded in his summary of the situation for the Post-Dispatch, "the FBI administers its functions with considerable restraint despite the disturbing functions imposed upon it. We have not charged the FBI with being a secret police system. We do not yet have what may be accurately described as a secret political police in the United States, but the present tendencies, if continued, will inevitably make one of the FBI."

(end)

New PNY
Subiect

"On the whole," Baldwin explained in response to one recent ~~objection~~ received from Hoover, "The FBI administers its functions with considerable restraint despite the disturbing functions imposed upon it. We have not charged the FBI with being a secret police system. We have merely pointed out that under such functions it runs that risk."

To the assertion in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union that expanding FBI operations were "risking for the first time in our history the creation of a secret political police system," Hoover replied hotly that "by no stretch of the imagination could that take place "so long as I have any connection with the Bureau. The record of the FBI offers reassuring support to the statement.

(end)

RECORDED - 60
INDEXED - 60
November 21, 1949
NY 8-344-90
810-1

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
Post-Dispatch Bureau
Room 2401
521 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Al: Goldstein

St Louis. Thanks for sending me the editorial page of the Post-Dispatch of November 3, 1949. You are absolved of any responsibility although the thing that worries me is how people can come to some of the conclusions they do. Thurman Arnold condemned the Loyalty Program but he has lauded the FBI for the manner in which it handled the program. Bert Andrews won a Pulitzer Prize for an article he wrote; his references to the Bureau were not true, and in fact you might recall that to correct an injustice, Bert ran a series of questions and answers a few weeks after his initial story. Marquis Childs went to town on a speech by Clifford Durr. He devoted even more space for our explanation and was wonderful in his handling of the Coplon case.

Of course, Federal investigators can not be too careful and when they make mistakes they should be called to task. No one objects to that but this constant sowing the seeds of doubt is at times not only discouraging but causes ones faith to be tested.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Gavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Cert
Ibn:dmh/dmk

61 DEC 29 1949

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
New York Bureau
~~Mohawk 4-5237~~

Le 2-5237

X Alarm over Loyalty

Probes
Nov. 10 -

Dear Sir —

I know you will be interested in
the enclosed editorial.

This one you can't pin on
me —

RECORDED - 60 194-8-341-90
INDEXED - 60 F B II
5 DEC 8 1949

With regards,
[Signature]

Ack
11-21-49.
HSM

11 00 AM, 11

Al

Alarm Over Loyalty Probes

J. Edgar Hoover is not another Himmler, nor a Himmler in the making. That is clearly indicated by the solicitude for civil rights which he showed in his interview with the Post-Dispatch's Alvin H. Goldstein. But there is, nevertheless, widespread apprehension about the loyalty investigations carried on by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other governmental agencies under President Truman's loyalty order and in accord with the Department of Justice's dubious list of subversive organizations.

It must be pointed out at once that some work of this nature is absolutely essential. There is a cold war on, and responsible administrators must act accordingly. The exposure of the Canadian atomic spy ring alone is enough to demand precautions. Persons seeking employment with the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Department—to cite two outstanding examples—hardly can object to a fair but diligent search of their records.

The question, however, is whether investigations are not being overdone. Complaints are numerous. No doubt, Mr. Hoover is right when he says that some of them are unfounded. But all the complaints cannot be dismissed out of hand. Bert Andrews, Marquis Childs, Thurman Arnold and others have named specific cases in which real damage was done.

Nor does it prove so very much to say that few of the complaints have been supported by evidence in court. After all, it is difficult for a victim to go to court if he is not told the charge against him or the names of those who made the charge. It is also a little beside the point to say that the FBI does not evaluate information. The very fact that a certain piece of information is recorded and that another bit of gossip is not recorded does in reality constitute evaluation.

Federal investigators, whether they belong to the FBI or to other agencies, cannot be too careful. And this goes with double emphasis for the various loyalty boards and department heads acting on the investigators' reports. At the same time, it is only fair to say that investigators and boards are acting under the most sweeping directives. The loyalty order and especially the list of subversive organizations need review.

Many citizens are disturbed. There can be no more clear sign of this than a statement in Harper's Magazine by Bernard DeVoto:

Representatives of the FBI and of other official investigating bodies have questioned me, in the past, about a number of people and I have answered their questions. That's over. From now on any representative of the government, properly identified, can count on a drink and perhaps informed talk about the Red (but non-Communist) Sox at my house. But if he wants information from me about anyone whomsoever, no soap. If it is my duty as citizen to tell what I know about someone, I will perform that duty under subpoena, in open court, before that person and his attorney. This notice is posted in the courthouse square: I will not discuss anyone in private with any government investigator.

Most citizens probably would not go as far as Mr. DeVoto, refusing to answer questions except in court. They recognize the need for investigations where national security is concerned. But they are nevertheless apprehensive of a tendency which might ignore this limit and the one drawn by the Bill of Rights.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1949

ENCLOSURE

94-8341-90

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: January 31, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Davin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

St. Louis, Mo.

~~Joe Hanlon, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, called.~~
 He has a memorandum from the St. Louis office asking him to check where the Director made a statement, which was reprinted in September, 1949 in the Catholic Forester. The opening sentence begins with "We are today witnessing an intensified attack on religion," and ends with the sentence "We have no other alternative." This, of course, was the Director's introduction in the May, 1949 issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

I told Hanlon the Director had made such a statement, that it appeared in the May, 1949 issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin, a restricted publication going to law enforcement agencies. I told him I suspected the request emanated from the editorial department inasmuch as their editorial department had attacked the Bureau charging law violation; that they probably were getting ready to launch another attack and use the Director's statements urging law enforcement to uphold the law of the land. Hanlon said he, of course, could not say anything; that he suspected I was a good detective.

I told Hanlon I could not understand the attitude; that we were merely doing what higher authority had set a policy on; that the higher authorities had ruled what we were doing is legal; that it seemed to me to be verging on intellectual dishonesty to make charges that the Post Dispatch did make. He stated that he contemplated, when acknowledging their communication, to send the full text of the Attorney General's statement on wire tapping and suggesting that the editors be more constructive. I told him quite frankly their last editorial, urging others to denounce the Department of Justice, sounded like the calls to mass action that we have heard from other quarters.

LBN:hmc

cc: Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 41

✓ jbn
JW

INDEXED - 41

44-2-34-91
FEB 3 1950

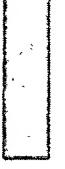
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI DIRECTOR
RECEIVED
FEB 3 1950

Q1 FEB 3 1950

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



1949  Federal Bureau of Investigation
MAY United States Department of Justice
Vol. 18 No. 5 J. Edgar Hoover, Director

LABORATORY

94-8-341-71

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

MAY 1949

Vol. 18 No. 5



CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Introduction</i> , by J. Edgar Hoover	1
Scientific Aids:	
Electron Microscope—A New Instrument in Crime Detection	3
Feature Articles:	
Psychological Factors in Atomic Warfare, by Col. James P. Cooney .	7
Teamwork—Technique—Timing	10
Identification:	
Operation Unknown	13
Insert—Wanted Notices, Missing Persons, and Cancellations.	
Police Training:	
Defensive Tactics (continued)	15
Police Personalities:	
“Young Man of the Year”	19
Major Gearhart Retires	20
Thirty-two Years a Policewoman	21
Sheriff 1908, 1928, 1948	21
Firearms Training:	
Firearms Training, Midvale, Utah	22
Miscellaneous:	
“Photogenic” Measuring Tape	18
Crime Scene Maps	24

The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



*Published by the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C.*



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

We are today witnessing an intensified attack on religion--the moral foundation of our free way of life.

It has been made unequivocally plain to every thinking individual that the barbaric slave philosophy sprung from the dark ages and known today as Communism, is the mortal foe of all religion.

Karl Marx wrote in the Communist Manifesto, ". . . Communism abolishes eternal truths; it abolishes all religion and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experience."

The first sentence in the preamble of the latest Constitution of the Communist Party, U.S.A., states, "The Communist Party of the United States is the political party of the American working class, basing itself upon the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism."

Marx, himself, coined the phrase, "Religion is the opium of the people," and stated that "The criticism of religion is the beginning of all criticism." Lenin, who applied Marx' principles in starting the biggest blood-letting of all time, was quite as outspoken. "We must combat religion," he said, "--this is the ABC of all materialism, and consequently Marxism." Realizing how deep-rooted religion is, he recommended caution and a clever combination of open attack combined with deceit and subterfuge.

The present head of the so-called "American Communist Party," in discussing a possible future "United Soviet States of America," says, "The churches will remain free to continue their services, but their special tax and other privileges will be liquidated. Their buildings will revert to the state. Religious schools will be abolished and organized religious training for minors prohibited. Freedom will be established for antireligious propaganda. . . God will be banished from the laboratories as well as from the schools."

Incidentally, he added that American political parties will be liquidated, and "Likewise, will be dissolved all other organizations that are political props of the bourgeois rule, including Chambers of Commerce, employers' associations, Rotary Clubs, American Legion, YMCA, and such fraternal orders as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, etc."

No religion, denomination or sect has been spared the fury of the Party. Christianity, Judaism, and all the other religions of the earth which recognize a Supreme Being are marked for extinction.

We who are sworn to uphold the law of a free Nation, the very life of which is rooted in the moral code derived from religion, must learn the nature of the danger we face. We have no other alternative.

Yours very truly,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

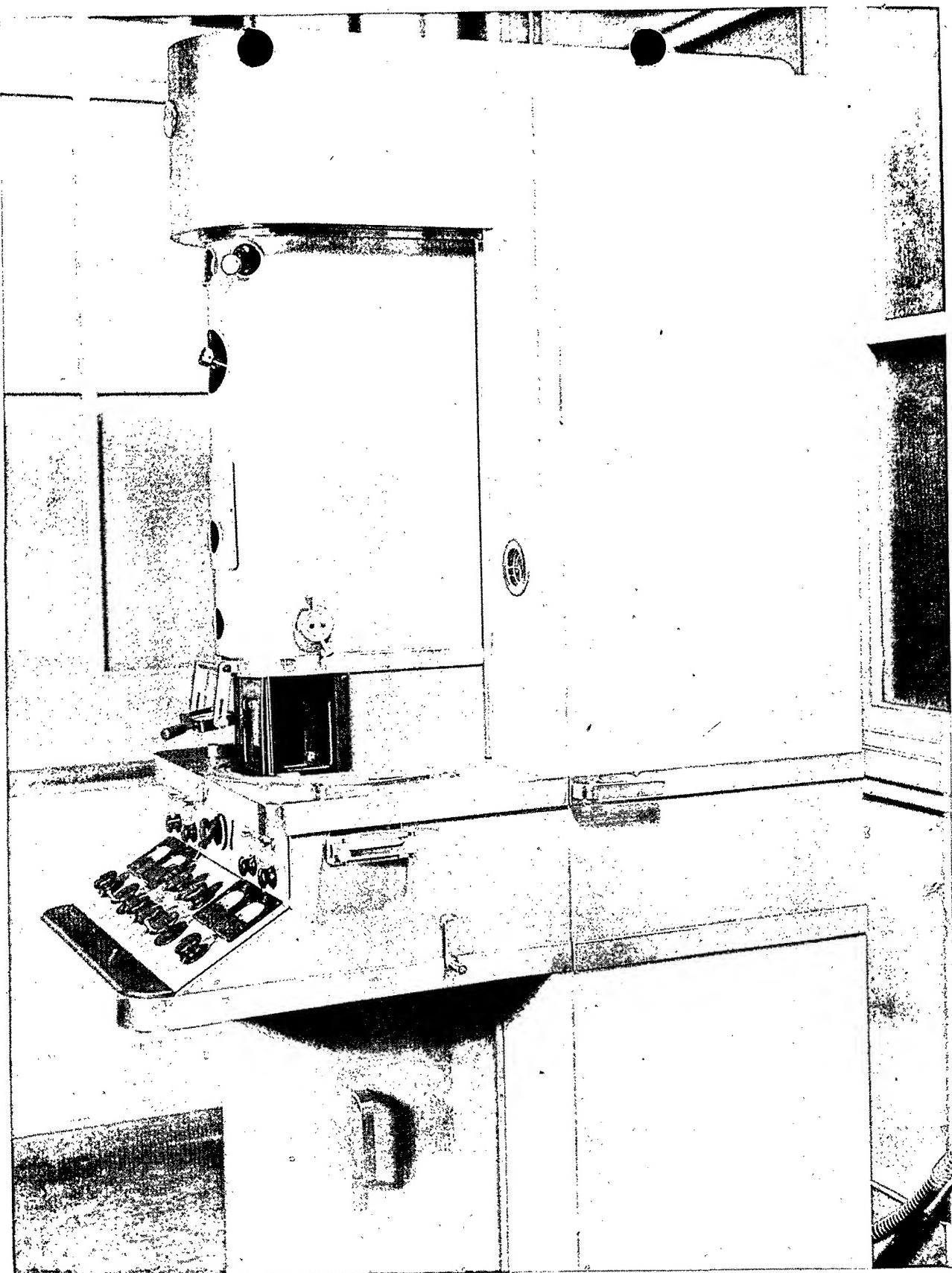


Figure 1.—*Electron microscope.*

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



Electron Microscope— A New Instrument in Crime Detection

Introduction

The field of electron microscopy is relatively new. In the last 5 to 7 years it has been developed from a subject of academic concern to a practical science. Today it is used in all types of industry and research. The microscope is peculiarly fitted for crime detection work in view of the fact that the amount of evidence left at the scene of a crime is often minute.

The FBI Laboratory acquired an electron microscope (fig. 1) in line with its policy of subjecting all evidence submitted to the most thorough and up-to-date scientific examination possible.

Because of the relative newness of the field, references and standards are limited. Many specimens viewed in the instrument are seen by human eyes for the first time. It follows that a great amount of research is necessary in analyzing an unknown material. Despite these facts, the FBI Laboratory's electron microscope began paying dividends in less than 6 months from the time it was installed. In use for slightly over a year, it has been utilized in cases including murder, extortion, and burglary.

Why the Optical Microscope?

A law-enforcement officer's vision is limited when evaluating evidence found at the scene of a crime. First of all, the human eye cannot distinguish two points lying less than 1/250 of an inch apart. Secondly, it can see only the small visible light portion of a large spectrum which includes X-rays, ultraviolet rays, infrared and radio waves, all of which are invaluable aids in crime detection.

Suppose we wish to see the details on a bullet for a ballistics comparison. Many of the interesting and conclusive markings lie closer together than 1/250 of an inch, say 1/25,000 of an inch, apart. We must use a microscope having a magnification of 100 times in order to make the details appear to be 1/250 of an inch apart and thus enable us to see and study these markings.

Why the Electron Microscope?

The optical microscope has a limit. Magnification cannot be increased indefinitely. It is generally accepted that the top useful magnification of a high-power optical microscope is around 2,000 times. Some microscopes can attain higher magnification. However, as the over-all image increases as the magnification is increased, the details become increasingly hazy.

How small an object we can see depends upon the wave length of the light we use to do the seeing. Light waves are considered to be similar in contour to the waves of ripples in water. The distance between each consecutive peak is considered the wave length. In visible light, red light has the longest wave length that the eye can perceive while violet light has the shortest wave length we can see. Beyond the red light, having longer wave lengths, are infrared rays; while below the violet light, having shorter wave lengths, are the ultraviolet and X-rays.

Over 70 years ago it was discovered that a perfect optical microscope could not resolve details finer than about one-half the wave length of the light entering the lenses of the microscope. After many years of painstaking and constant research, the optical microscope has reached a degree of perfection which equals this predicted limit. The optical microscope is therefore limited by the wave length of the light used to illuminate and view the specimen. If one could use a light or ray having a smaller wave length than visible light he could see smaller objects; however, the human faculties allow us to see only visible light.

The electron microscope utilizes a beam of electrically produced electrons instead of light. The wave length associated with these electrons is extremely small—smaller than X-rays. With the use of these short wave lengths, magnifications from 75 to 22,000 times may be obtained. Specimens can actually be viewed at 22,000 times and any specimen viewed can be quickly and easily photographed. The resultant photograph can be

safely enlarged at least 5 times and in this manner magnifications well over 100,000 times can be obtained.

One is probably asking himself, "How can you see electrons if the eye can only see visible light?" To answer this question, we can draw an analogy to the doctor's X-ray fluoroscope. In this case, the invisible X-rays hit and excite a fluorescent screen and cause it to give off visible light. If we hold up our hand in front of the X-ray beam and view it through the fluoroscope we can see that the X-rays pass through the flesh and skin very easily; however, when they hit the bones which are more dense, they do not penetrate as well and a darker area appears on the fluorescent screen in the same shape as the bones. In reality, we obtain a shadowgraph of the hand. If there is a break in one of the bones, the X-rays will pass through the break in the same shape and form as the break and will again excite the fluorescent screen and become visible. In addition, X-rays will expose a photographic film and a permanent record can be obtained. Electrons will excite a fluorescent screen and cause it to give off visible light as do X-rays. They will also expose a photographic film.

In the electron microscope, the object is placed between the source of electrons and a fluorescent screen. In this manner a shadowgraph of the object is easily seen. By replacing the fluorescent screen with a photographic film a permanent record can be obtained.

The image is not seen directly in the electron microscope as it is in the optical microscope, but it is seen by looking at the pattern produced by the object on a fluorescent screen, similar to that used on television sets or fluoroscopes.

How We Get Electrons

Electrons, it may be stated, are small particles carrying a negative charge of electricity. A small piece of tungsten wire, electrically heated, serves as the source of electrons. These are "boiled off" by the electrical heating. Just below the filament is a difference of 50,000 volts which collects, aims, and sends these electrons through the microscope.

As light does not penetrate through fog or smoke, electrons will not pass through air. It is, therefore, necessary to have the filament, lenses, specimen, and photographic film inside a very high vacuum. Two vacuum pumps working in unison create this vacuum. Electrons cannot pass through glass or any material which has an ap-

parent thickness; therefore the electron microscope cannot have glass lenses. They are instead magnetic lenses which take advantage of the fact that magnetism can bend and focus a beam of electrons in the same manner that a glass lens can bend or focus a beam of light. These magnetic lenses appear much like the optical lens except that they do not possess glass and are surrounded by a variable magnetic field. By varying the magnetic fields we can vary the degree of magnification. The electron microscope has three lenses, the same number as that of an optical microscope.

The range of useful magnification of the electron microscope is extended by a factor of 100 over the optical microscope. A dime thus magnified may appear over a mile in diameter; a human hair as large as a giant redwood 40 feet in diameter.

One of the foremost problems in electron microscopy is the mounting of the object or specimen. Normally, a specimen is mounted on an extremely thin plastic film which in turn is supported by a small, fine wire mesh screen. The majority of the mounting process is done under the optical microscope. The specimen, which can be moved about inside the vacuum, is viewed on the electron microscope through one of the openings in the mesh screen.

Uses of the Electron Microscope

The electron microscope can be used for examinations and study in the broad fields of Chemistry, Textiles, Paints and Dyes, Ceramics, Metals, Soil Analysis, and Biology. Clays, of which there are many types, have always been troublesome to identify in soil analysis. With the electron microscope, it has been found that most of the clays exhibit a characteristic shape and therefore the electron microscope can be used beneficially in this type of examination.

Another beneficial use is in the examination and identification of safe insulation material. Certain safe manufacturers use diatoms as a filler in their insulation. Diatoms are microscopic silicified skeletal remains of marine plant life and are used for fillers in safe insulation, lipstick, paper, and many other materials. Diatoms are easily identified in the electron microscope. (See fig. 2.)

The electron micrograph in figure 3 shows the characteristic spiked pattern of zinc oxide smoke. A fine wire mesh screen was passed through the smoke from a burning piece of zinc metal. The screen was then inserted in the electron microscope

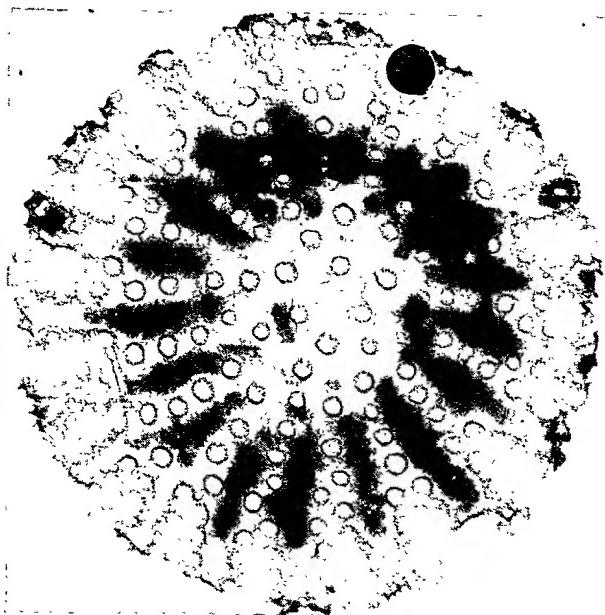


Figure 2.—Diatom. Magnification—12,000.

and the particles collected on the edges of the wires were photographed.

The Pittsburgh Police Department recently handled a case in which a newborn baby was found in a railroad station luggage locker. The infant was wrapped in a towel which had a yellowish-white deposit on it. In an effort to trace its origin, the towel was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for an analysis of the foreign deposit. In the electron microscope this deposit produced the images seen in figures 4 and 5. These images were readily identified as being those of spores, by which fungus

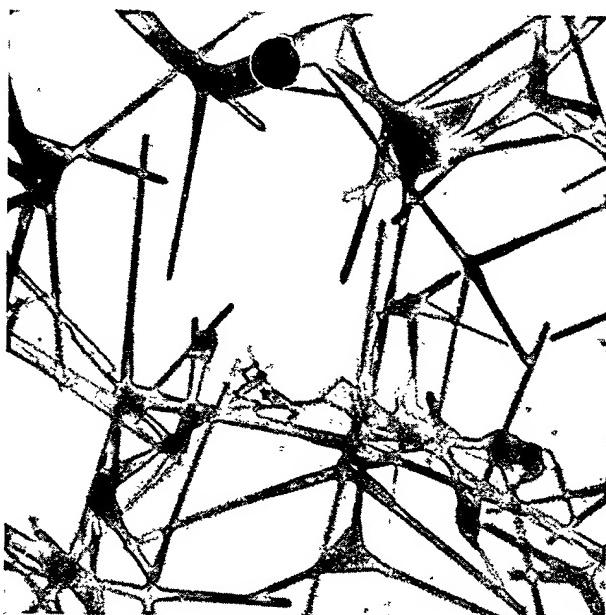


Figure 3.—Zinc oxide smoke—Magnification—24,000.

reproduces. Although this examination did not aid in the tracing of the towel, it was successful in determining the nature of the foreign deposit.

Diffraction Camera

The electron microscope, besides being a microscope, serves as an important analytical tool in that it can also be used as a diffraction camera. All crystalline materials will bend or diffract X-rays or electrons at very distinct angles depending only on the molecular make-up of the crystalline mate-



Figure 4.—Plant spores—Magnification—8,000.

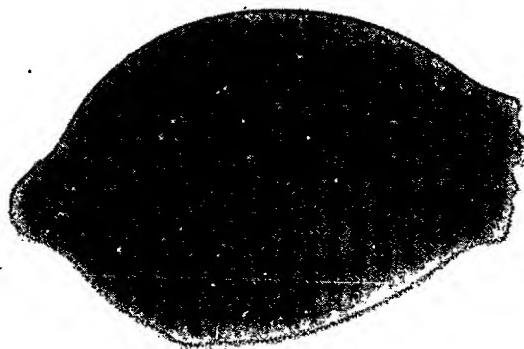


Figure 5.—Plant spore—Magnification—14,000.

rial. When a crystalline powder is bombarded by a beam of electrons, the beam will be diffracted or scattered by the powder and will leave the sample in a series of cones which intersect the fluorescent screen or photographic film as a series of circles or rings. (See figs. 6 and 7.) These diffraction rings are a measurement of the arrangement of the atoms in the sample. No two compounds will give the same series of rings unless they are the same compound. The pattern obtained, therefore, is actually a fingerprint of the compound.

The American Society for Testing Materials has available a card file which has the diffraction data of several hundreds of compounds tabulated. By measuring the diameter and intensity of the various diffraction rings and consulting this file, one can identify the composition of an unknown crystalline compound.

The diffraction unit of the electron microscope has been used successfully in numerous cases of varying types. Recently a service station in Greenville, S. C., was burglarized. The burglar made entry by way of an opening from which he removed a window. Later, a suspect was found to be carrying a pocketknife. A cursory examination of the knife revealed a small smear of a white, foreign substance thought to be putty. The knife was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by the Greenville, S. C., Police Department in order that the foreign smear might be compared with putty

from the service station window. An electron diffraction examination of the foreign deposit on the pocketknife revealed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, as was true of the known putty sample as well.

The electron diffraction examination is non-destructive. This enables the laboratory to make a subsequent spectrographic examination of the foreign deposit to compare the trace of impure elements present with those present in the known putty sample.

It is pointed out that although a spectrographic analysis of a material requires a very small sample and will reveal all the metallic elements present, it will not tell how the elements were compounded. For example, if a sample of zinc silicate were examined in the spectrograph, the elements zinc and silicon would be revealed; however, it would not be known if the sample consisted of zinc metal and sand or zinc silicate. The molecule's fingerprint obtained from an electron diffraction examination of the same sample would tell that it was, in fact, zinc silicate. Electron diffraction, like electron microscopic examinations, requires an unbelievably small amount of sample.

As to the future of the electron microscope and its related electron diffraction unit, the possibilities are unlimited. A whole new field of scientific crime detection lies before us.

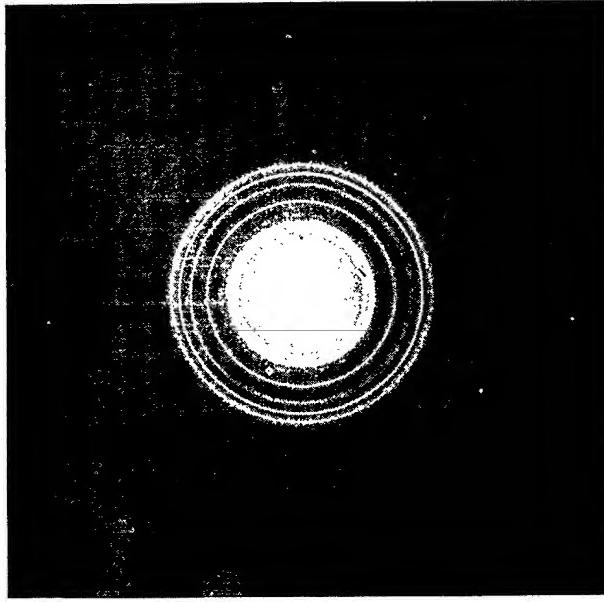


Figure 6.—Zinc oxide—Diffraction pattern.

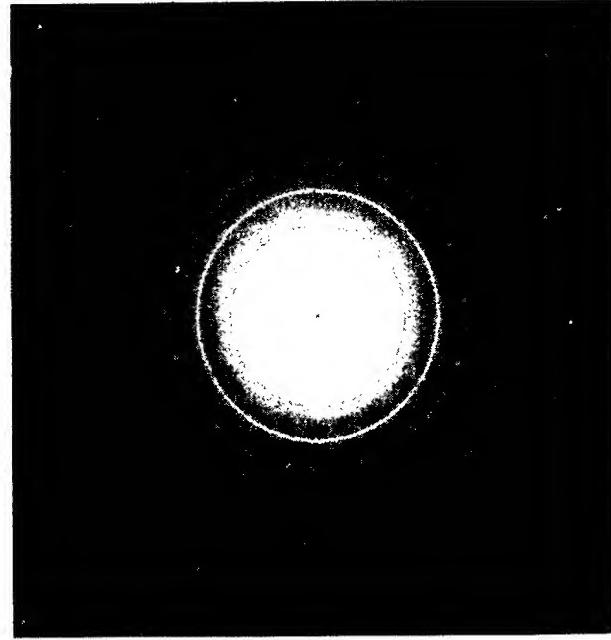
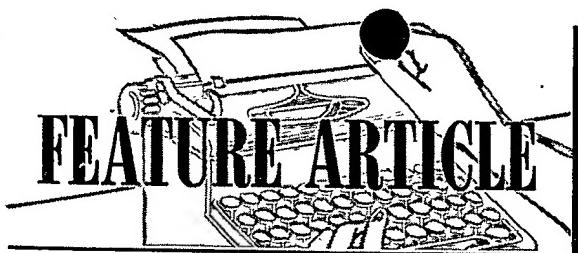


Figure 7.—Magnesium oxide—Diffraction pattern.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Psychological Factors in Atomic Warfare

by COL. JAMES P. COONEY, MC, Chief, Radiological Branch, Division of Military Application, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

I have the fullest respect for the phenomenon of radioactivity as a diabolical instrument of death and injury to man. But we are justified in taking a pretty hard-boiled attitude toward this subject, particularly from a military standpoint where, as with all other hazards, the physical danger must be evaluated in terms of objectives to be gained. Because we have no choice but to live with it, we must keep it in proper perspective.

Since the advent of the nuclear explosion in the so-called atom bomb, with its attendant ionizing radiations in massive amounts, unfortunate psychological reactions have developed in the minds of both the military and civilians. This reaction is one of intense fear. It is directed against forces which cannot be seen, felt, or otherwise sensed. I have observed the reactions of the military, who were not acquainted with the technical details, on two missions, Bikini and Eniwetok. The fear reaction of the uninitiated is appalling. It could well interfere with an important military mission in time of war and create disastrous chaos among uninitiated civilians.

Ionizing radiation is deleterious to living cells. But nature has been constantly bombarding the populations of the world with ionizing radiation since life began—by constant exposure to cosmic radiations and to radiations emanating from natural radioactive elements—such as radon.

Radiation injury must be considered, not by itself, but in connection with the total situation, i. e., weighed in relation to the objectives in view, both in regard to their importance under the circumstances and their probability of attainment. Unless we can thus integrate it with our whole philosophy of national defense, the atom bomb can prove a liability rather than an asset.

With the publicity emanating from the atom bomb, the term "Roentgen" has become a household word. A roentgen is a term of physical measurement such as the "centimeter" or the "gram." The

large step from such a physical measurement to expected biological behavior in humans is based upon experimentation on lower animals, empirical observation, and clinical investigations. Not only are there many blank spaces in our experiences but many superstitions and misconceptions have been introduced. An idea has evolved in many minds that any and all roentgen exposure will cause immediate and mysterious injury or death. This is fallacious, but probably because it is morbidly exciting it is widely believed.

The problem of radiation injury cannot be easily simplified. In fact, oversimplification of this danger may cause a situation such as we are combatting at this time. It seems desirable to explore radiation hazards more fully in relation to other hazards which are considered more common and acceptable.

The permissible dose is 0.2 or 0.1 r. per day, or 0.3 r. per week according to your authority. It should not be called a "tolerance dose," for no amount of radiation should be tolerated without good reason. We may, however, name a dose so small that a person might be exposed to it every day of his life and suffer no observable injury nor shortening of his life span.

For a radiation technician or for industrial workers who are exposed to this hazard daily in their life's work, the maintenance of exposures at or below this level is a very desirable thing. Day-by-day contact with radiation or radioactive materials demands that a low limit of exposure be adhered to in order to avoid chronic complications later.

Similar occupational hazards exist in all branches of production—noxious gases and dust in coal mining, steel making, and the chemical industry. A miner, subjected to small amounts of dust containing silica, eventually will develop silicosis, frequently complicated by tuberculosis, which may culminate in death. For this reason, methods of

counting and analyzing dust have been perfected, and forced ventilation systems have been established to minimize the danger. This does not mean that an individual who makes a 1-day visit to a mine and inhales 100 times the daily minimal allowance for miners will develop silicosis. A permissible limit has nothing in its definition which refers to acute exposure. Neither is the 0.1 r. per day limit related to acute exposure in radiation.

From medical experience we know that patients vary in the amount of total body dose of radiation they can take in a single acute exposure. Rule-giving bodies have not given this and the lethal dose for man the same attention that the permissible dose has had. From animal experimentation we believe that the median lethal dose is in the neighborhood of 450 r.

Going further down the scale, we may consider that 200 r. will tend to cause radiation sickness in 50 percent of human subjects when delivered as an acute dose of total body radiation. Some subjects may be quite sensitive to radiation and others quite resistant, so it is difficult to calculate the precise effects to be expected.

A gastrointestinal X-ray series done for diagnostic purposes may deliver 25 r. to a subject. Such examinations expose a large proportion of the body, but are done with no thought of the possibility of radiation injury. It is not unusual to subject a patient to multiple X-ray of the skull, spine, long bones, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, sinuses, etc., in a relatively short space of time, thus subjecting him to a dose of radiation which may well approach 100 r. These procedures are not done without purpose and the benefit from the information gained outweighs all fear as to the possible injury from radiation. Full body radiation in doses of the order of 25 r. to 100 r. has been given patients for treatment of various conditions. Again these exposures are prescribed for a purpose which outweighs the fear of radiation injury.

War is fought in the knowledge that men will be killed. Campaigns are planned with expectation of losing so many thousand men. If these are "acceptable hazards," then it obviously is not wise to treat radiation hazards on a different basis. If acceptance of radiation hazard will lessen the other military hazards, then radiation hazard should be accepted. This can only be done, however, if the attitude of the man exposed is psychologically similar toward the two types of hazard.

What is dominant for actual percentage survival is the resultant ~~all~~ the actual hazards. But for battle discipline and military effectiveness the dominant measure is not the hazard itself but the soldiers' estimation of the hazard.

Men at war suffer many hazards, acute and chronic, beside bullets. Malaria, venereal disease, exposure to cold and wet, starvation, etc. Some of these, e. g., V. D., are underevaluated by the doughboy. Others, e. g., filariasis, are grossly overevaluated. At present radiation is perhaps most overevaluated of all, partly due to our great care in Operations Crossroads, which was conducted at the civilian level of safety to personnel. Unless we had openly proclaimed immediate danger of war, we could not tolerate the military level of safety which we actually adopted earlier in training programs where we used live grenades and live ammunition in machine guns.

But psychological training for the military level of acceptable radiation hazard is possible and should be prosecuted, even in the absence of operational training.

We hear much about sterility as a result of exposure to ionizing radiation. It must be borne in mind that sterility results only from a large dose of acute radiation, or from smaller doses over a long period of time—a matter of years. Sterility also results from other accepted hazards encountered in war—venereal disease is one of the foremost causes of sterility. We are aware of hundreds of cases of paralysis of the lower part of the body resulting from spinal fractures, gunshot wounds of the cord, etc., during the last war who are not only sterile but impotent.

Leukemia may be another late result in casualties from radiation, but amoebic dysentery and schistosomiasis carry a great delayed hazard, and so does the effect of beri-beri, which was so prevalent among our prisoners of war.

I have knowledge of a death at Bikini caused by drinking wood alcohol. There were other deaths due to various types of accidents. At Sandstone we had a death due to drowning; one due to a truck accident; and one due to a fracture of the skull encountered in a fight. A sailor sustained a fracture of the cervical spine with severance of the cord by diving into shallow water. He will be paralyzed, sterile, and impotent as long as he lives. None of the above tragic deaths received national news publicity. However, had we had a single death due to radiation, I am sure it would have

received front-page rating throughout the country. Is this reaction toward radiation good for us to give to the parents of soldiers whom we ask to defend our country?

During August of 1946 I interviewed and examined a large number of Japanese who had recovered from radiation sickness. They appeared perfectly normal and were handicapped in no way toward pursuing their way of living. Such is not the case with thousands of our soldiers who participated in "conventional" warfare in World War II. They are handicapped by loss of limbs and eyes. Neither is it true of many of the Japanese who received no radiation injury but received severe burns and traumatic injury as a result of the bombing. From 5 to 15 percent of the deaths at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were caused by radiation. Why emphasize the 15 percent and forget the 85 percent?

The atomic bomb was developed as a blast weapon of war and strategically is so used. The radiation effect was never considered to be the prime component of its effectiveness. The destruction attendant to the blast, heat, and secondary fires was paramount. In Japan no significant "poisoning" of the ground by fission products or induced activity from neutron capture was observed, and yet many believe that the bomb is primarily a weapon which destroys by mysterious radioactivity.

I have appeared before local defense agencies in many of our cities. In preparing for defense against an atomic bomb attack, they think only of radiation. Invariably they ask, "Where will we get Geiger Counters?" Geiger Counters are not their only problem—fire-fighting equipment and well organized rescue squads are many times more important.

"But we have been told that we will not be able to go into a bombed city and rescue the injured." Hiroshima and Nagasaki disproved this. The residual radiation from an air burst atomic bomb is insignificant. The significant prompt radiation occurs in a matter of microseconds and does not extend beyond a 2,000-yard distance. Immediately after such a detonation it is perfectly safe to enter a bombed area and rescue the thousands whose injuries will be such that they will not be able to walk. Unless evacuation of these injured is effected thousands will burn to death in secondary fires. Such was the case at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In an under-water or ground burst certainly the radiation hazards will be increased many fold, but the blast and fire hazards will be proportionately decreased, and in my opinion, the total number of casualties would be less.

If we are to live with this piece of ordnance or if we ever have to use it again in the defense of our way of living, we must acquire a practical attitude, not only toward its efficiency or limitations as a bomb, but also toward the possible effects and limitations of this so-called mysterious radiation. We must recognize that the casualties caused by the blast and burns from this weapon will be many times greater than the deaths caused by radiation. We must also dispel the erroneous idea that the rescue work of the injured will be impossible due to residual radiation.

It is of the utmost importance that we recognize that the radiation hazards are additional hazards. They only add to the complexity and perhaps to the severity of the other hazards of total warfare. We cannot afford to concentrate on this phase of atomic warfare to the detriment of other defensive preparations.

ALL IN A DAY

The scope of the policeman's work is unlimited. It extends from catching murderers to running errands of mercy. Oftentimes, the errands of mercy are more than a little complicated.

Only recently the Nation's press carried a brief but heart-warming story of an incident occurring in Louisiana.

A 2½-year-old boy was seriously ill with a rare kidney disease. The juice of watermelons had been used with some success in fighting such a disease and a radio appeal was made for melons.

It is no easy task to find watermelons in January, even in Louisiana, but a trooper at State police headquarters heard the appeal. He remembered seeing some melons a few days earlier at a fruit stand between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and went to work. Routing the proprietor of the stand out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, he obtained five melons which relays of State police rushed to New Orleans. Thus doctors were enabled to give the juice to the sick child without delay.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Teamwork— Technique— Timing

Chief of Police Harold Crossett of Harlingen, Tex., sat at his desk on a quiet Sunday morning reviewing the departmental reports of the preceding Saturday night. The office silence was shattered suddenly by the insistent ringing of the telephone.

Chief Crossett lifted the receiver.

"This is the police department at Kingsville," came the answering voice. "We just flushed an unidentified man as he was burglarizing a garage here. He got away in the chase and boarded a fast Missouri Pacific freight train passing through town headed for Harlingen. Do you think you could arrange to shake that train down when it arrives in Harlingen? It's due there in about 30 minutes."

Contacts made by Chief Crossett

Assuring his caller that he would do everything possible, Chief Crossett acted. In rapid succession he contacted Capt. Marvin Gordon of the Texas Highway Patrol, Deputy Sheriff Joe Alvarez, and Constable Jake Childress. He requested these officers to report to his office at once and to bring all available men with them. In

the meantime he sounded an emergency alarm for all members of the Harlingen Police Department.

Chief Crossett's next move was to check with D. T. Barksdale, trainmaster for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Harlingen. Advised of the problem confronting the officers, Barksdale promptly made available all of the railroad's facilities to assist in the apprehension.

As the first move the Missouri Pacific agent at Raymondville, the only station between Kingsville and Harlingen, was alerted and instructed to do nothing to arouse the suspicions of the fleeing burglar as the train passed through his town. Secondly, he was instructed by Barksdale to issue orders to the conductor, as the train passed his station, to proceed nonstop to a point north of Harlingen on the main line where the train was to be halted to await a search by the assembled officers.



Chief Crossett, covered by Trainmaster D. T. Barksdale, searches the suspect.



The transient descends from the gondola on orders of Chief Crossett who is atop the adjoining car.



Questioning the burglar. Left to right: Chief Crossett, Constable Jake Childress, Benson, and Highway Patrol Captain, Marvin Gordon.

Within a matter of minutes 14 officers had assembled at police headquarters in response to Chief Crossett's emergency call for assistance. There were in the group four members of the Texas Highway Patrol led by Capt. Marvin Gordon, two county-highway patrolmen, Constable Jake Childress, and seven members of the Harlingen Police Department headed by Chief Crossett. In addition, Trainmaster Barksdale volunteered his services.

Crossett quickly explained the task confronting the group. The train was an exceptionally long freight which would extend down the railroad right-of-way for over a mile. At the only suitable point where it could be stopped for searching, the tracks were flanked closely on one side by a busy highway. In the event of gunfire, passing motorists would be endangered.

Officers divided in three squads

Quickly, Chief Crossett divided the available officers into three squads and placed an officer in charge of each group. The plan called for two groups to start at each end of the train, and work toward the center. The third squad, composed of the largest number of officers was assigned to start at the center of the train and there divide into two groups. These men were to work in opposite directions until they met the officers who had started from the front and rear of the train.



Officers survey their catch. The burglar is prone in the foreground; the transient lies at a distance.

The officers, hurrying to the designated area, had barely taken up their positions when the train came into view.

Chief Crossett, in the meantime, had reached a point where the highway crossed the railroad tracks and afforded access to the right-of-way. As the train passed before him, the officer noted a man wearing a cap and leather jacket raise his head from a gondola car and survey the countryside. Wheeling his car about, Chief Crossett raced alongside of the train as it ground to a stop and pulled up abreast of the freight car in which he had seen the man.

Crossett, leaping from his car, found that his quarry had climbed out of the hiding place and was standing between two freight cars, a .45 caliber automatic pistol gripped in one hand.

Chief Crossett trained his submachine gun on the fugitive, calling on the man to come from between the cars and surrender.

Refusing to comply, the fugitive dodged behind the steel boxcar. Watching underneath the car, Chief Crossett observed the subject apparently surveying his chances of escaping across the open country on the other side of the train. Noting the number of officers on both sides of him along the right-of-way, the subject evidently elected to take his chances on shooting it out with Crossett who, at the time, was alone on the other side of the car.

At this point the Chief noted that a large number of passing motorists had parked their cars,

forming a solid line of automobiles along the highway immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks. Having their safety in mind in the event any shooting occurred, Chief Crossett ordered the motorists to move from the scene.

The subject, in the meantime, had climbed back up between the cars, evidently intending to take Crossett by surprise. Peering around the corner of the gondola, however, he found himself looking down the muzzle of a machine gun only a few feet away. It was a strong enough persuader to make the fugitive change his plans. When Crossett gave him the alternative of surrendering or being fired on with the machine gun, the erstwhile burglar threw his automatic to the ground. A pair of hands and arms emerged slowly from between the two cars and the fugitive jumped to the ground where he was covered by Chief Crossett and Trainmaster Barksdale who had come to the latter's assistance.

Ordering the fugitive to lie face down on the ground with his arms outstretched before him Crossett, covered by Barksdale, made a thorough search and handcuffed the fugitive.

Upon learning that another man was still in the gondola, Chief Crossett climbed up the end of the car and ordered out a second, and badly frightened, individual. Questioning developed, however, that this man was merely a transient availing himself of a free ride at the expense of the railroad.

Capture arouses spectators' imagination

The dramatic capture caught the imagination of the stream of spectators on the road and drew varied comments. One amusing remark was overheard when two rather elderly ladies, halting their car, saw the two men lying face downward on the ground with their arms outstretched.

"Sarah! Just look at that. Those officers have already killed two men and now they are looking for more!"

The two "dead" men were very much alive, however, and the fugitive identified himself and admitted that he was the individual sought by Kingsville officers for the attempted burglary.

With their quarry thoroughly searched and in safe custody, the officers found time to relax and converse with the crowd of onlookers.

One of these individuals, a personal friend of Chief Crossett, came forward to offer his con-

gratulations on the apprehension and to confess that he had almost made a serious mistake a few minutes earlier. He had read in the local papers during the preceding week that the FBI was conducting a training school for the members of the Harlingen Police Department and his first reaction on seeing the armed officers searching the train was that they were executing some maneuver as a part of their training. With this thought in mind, he called out to his 6-year-old boy in the car, "Sonny, get your air rifle and go help Chief Crossett."

A few seconds later when the fugitive emerged from between the two freight cars with an automatic pistol in his hand, the man realized that there was nothing artificial in the act and made a hasty dive for his small son who was quickly removed from the scene.

Chief Crossett's most treasured souvenirs of the occasion are a series of actual photographs taken by a local professional photographer, Gene Smith, who happened to be passing at the time of the apprehension with his camera in the car.

These pictures, used in this article, are unique. Seldom do circumstances permit the filming of an actual apprehension, and when they do, rarely so completely or graphically.

Chief Crossett is commended

All of the officers participating in the chase enthusiastically commended Chief Harold Crossett for the outstanding manner in which he organized, planned, and executed the search and capture of the fugitive within the extremely limited time available between the phone call from Kingsville and the arrival of the train in Harlingen. It was the consensus of all participants that the successful apprehension was a typical example of the excellent cooperation which consistently prevails among all peace officers and law enforcement agencies in the vicinity.

Chief Crossett, a graduate of the thirty-first session of the FBI National Academy in 1946, has been a constant and strong advocate of the advantage of police training. He regularly affords all members of his department a thorough course of in-service training each year with the assistance of the FBI and outstanding members of the law enforcement profession in his area. These programs are carefully planned by Chief Crossett and he actively participates in the instruction afforded to his men.



IDENTIFICATION

Operation Unknown

Six thousand and eighty-one American pilots, seamen, and soldiers who sacrificed their lives for their country during the last war, and in doing so lost their identity, have been reclaimed from the legions of the missing through fingerprints. For this group the cloak of anonymity has yielded to the indelible marks of identification which trap the criminal, give succor to the amnesia victim, and name the unknown.

There is maintained in the FBI's Identification Division in Washington, D. C., a War Casualty File. Currently, this contains more than 234,000 fingerprint cards of armed forces personnel. The fingerprints in it were taken when the servicemen entered on active duty. The cards were first placed in the huge non-criminal file of some 92,000,000 fingerprint records. But as owners were listed as dead, missing in action, or missing believed dead, their cards were transferred to the new War Casualty File. Whenever the fingerprint card of an unknown member of the armed service personnel was received, experts of many years' experience carefully searched the files for the one which would be the key to the unknown's identity.

The task was not and is not simple. Sheer magnitude of numbers is complicated further by individual factors in each case. These require extraordinary patience and perseverance.

In many instances the prints submitted are only of one or two fingers. Fingers were missing from bodies in some instances; in others decomposition prevented the taking of impressions of all fingers. In one case only one finger impression was submitted to the FBI. A fingerprint expert undertook to search this one print through the fingerprint files although it necessitated searching through 512 possible primary fingerprint classifications, or approximately one-half of the 234,000 fingerprint cards in the War Casualty File. Several weeks of diligent search established the identity of the unknown.

In a second case in which only one finger impression was submitted to the Bureau, a technician classified the print as a loop fingerprint pattern

referenced to a whorl fingerprint pattern with 1,024 possible primary fingerprint classifications. This meant searching through virtually the entire War Casualty File. Several weeks later, midway through the huge file, a fingerprint expert identified the unknown war victim through fingerprints taken when the soldier entered the Army.

The following cases illustrate the contribution of the War Casualty Division in the FBI files, and reveal some of the difficulties which confront the Bureau's technicians. In deference to their families, names of the identified dead are omitted.

The body of an American soldier, believed to have met death on December 1, 1944, was found in a field north of a road between Ederen and Puffendorf, Germany. Inasmuch as the 84th Division and attached units had been active in that sector, it was thought that the soldier might have been a member of that group.

A general description of the deceased was unavailable as the body was badly mutilated and decomposed. In order to secure finger impressions it was necessary to remove the skin from the number three and four fingers of the left hand. They were submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in April 1947, where they were identified as the fingerprints of a soldier who had enlisted in the Army of the United States on November 17, 1937.

On another occasion Army authorities submitted the fingerprints of an unknown American airman killed in a plane crash in the vicinity of Vienna, Austria, and reburied in a military cemetery in France. A search through the FBI's War Casualty File revealed the airman's identity.

An American soldier, killed in action on Saipan Island in July 1944, was buried as Unknown X-20 in Army Cemetery No. 1. Almost a year later a burial form containing the impressions of three fingers of the deceased was transmitted to the FBI. A photostatic copy of the burial form was prepared to be periodically checked against the fingerprints of war dead and missing as they were subsequently received in the FBI's War Casualty Unit. In February 1948, almost 4 years after his

death, the unknown soldier was positively identified by his fingerprints as a man who had enlisted at Albany, N. Y.

Another American, killed in action in the Yonabaru Airfield area on Okinawa in May 1945, was unidentified at the time of his burial. He was designated as Unknown X-33, and a burial form containing the impressions of four fingers was transmitted to the FBI. A diligent but unfruitful search followed, but a photostatic copy of the burial form was retained for periodic checks. In January 1948, Unknown X-33 was identified by fingerprints as an American soldier who had enlisted in 1941 in San Francisco.

One extremely interesting case involved a human arm and hand which were found in a shark. The limb was recovered by fishermen who had caught the great fish. Inasmuch as ridges were still faintly discernible on the unknown victim's hand, fingerprints were taken and forwarded to the FBI. Technicians identified the unknown as a member of the United States Navy, lost at sea when his ship was sunk.

In April 1945, a burial form was received from the Department of Army concerning the death of a soldier whose identity was unknown. The deceased had been a prisoner in Germany, apparently, for he was wearing a German prisoner-of-war identification tag. The burial form contained a one-finger impression which was badly scarred but search of the files established an identification with that of a man inducted into the Army in November 1943.

In another instance the Department of the Army transmitted to the FBI finger impressions taken from the body of an unknown soldier believed to have been a member of the 17th Tank Battalion in the European Theater of Operations. The body

was badly mutilated but it was possible to obtain the prints of four fingers. These were found to be identical with those of a soldier who had entered the Army at Detroit, Mich.

During an attack near Siegen, Germany, in March 1945, an American soldier was killed. Later, British troops disinterred the unknown, badly decomposed body and fingerprints were taken. These were forwarded to the FBI and a positive identification was established.

The fingerprints of an unidentified American killed in July 1944, in the course of heavy fighting near Saint Lô, France, were identified in FBI files as those of a soldier who had enlisted at Fort Bragg, N. C., in 1941.

In the early part of 1943 an Army Air Force pilot was shot down near Pfaffenhausen, Germany, and buried by German civilians near the wreckage of his plane. When the body was disinterred 2 years later, fingerprints were taken and sent to the FBI. The pilot was identified.

A United States vessel was sunk by enemy action off the coast of Newfoundland in February 1943. The body of an unidentified crew member was found and buried in Newfoundland. Three years later the body was exhumed. Fingerprints were taken and identified by FBI fingerprint experts.

Still another case reflects the possibility of securing prints long after death. An Army Air Force pilot, shot down near Champigneul, France, was buried by French civilians at Cognac. Two years later the body was disinterred by the Army and reburied in an Army cemetery. Fingerprints of the deceased were sent to the FBI, where the experts matched the prints with those of a man in file.

There is no end to the work of identification. As long as even a fragment of a fingerprint remains, there is hope that the army of the unknown will yield up its victims.

CALIFORNIA AUTO THEFT BULLETIN SERVICE

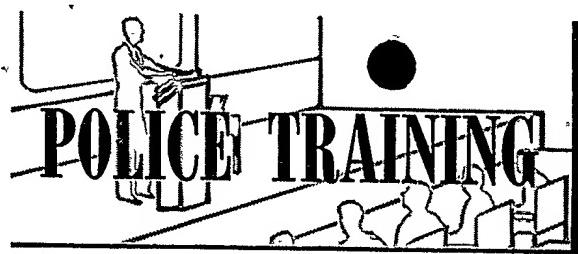
The California Highway Patrol under Commissioner Clifford E. Peterson, Sacramento, Calif., has inaugurated a Nation-wide auto-theft bulletin service to facilitate the recovery of stolen automobiles that find their way into other States.

These bulletins will be compiled from reports sent to the patrol headquarters from all California enforcement agencies. They will include the license number, engine or identification number and a description of each car reported stolen.

Special report forms are being made available to all departments for the reporting of both stolen and recovered automobiles.

This service is expected to increase the recovery of stolen cars and discourage auto thieves from transporting stolen cars to other States for resale.

The patrol earnestly solicits the cooperation of all States in using these bulletins to make periodic checks for possible registration of stolen cars.



Defensive¹ Tactics

I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES

1. Come-along holds

A "come-along" hold is considered a "restraining" or "controlling" hold rather than a "subduing" hold, and must be applied quickly before your adversary realizes what is happening, or after he has been subdued by some other means. This type of hold is primarily devised to assure maintaining the custody of the person being arrested, and at the same time afford the officer a maximum of protection, in situations where it is necessary to lead the person involved a short distance.

(a) *Belt and arm—with "knee kick". take down.*—Grasp adversary's right arm directly above the elbow with your right hand and his belt and trousers at the middle of his back (or the seat of his pants) with your left hand. Twist and lift upward with your left hand and push him forward (fig. 159). If adversary resists, take

¹This is the fifteenth in a series of articles which will be continued in a subsequent issue. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.

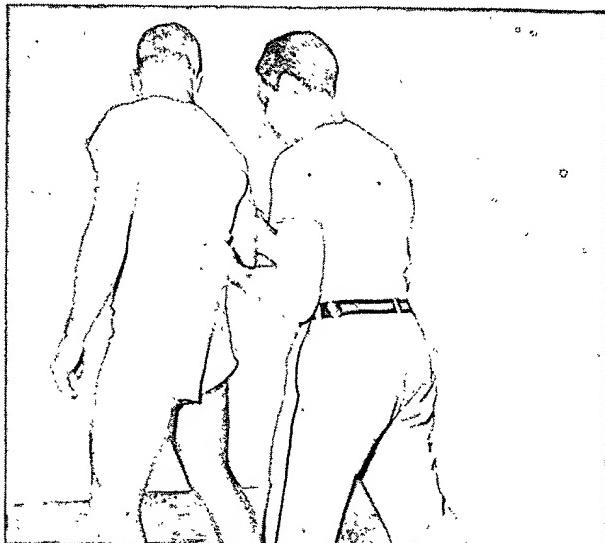


Figure 159.

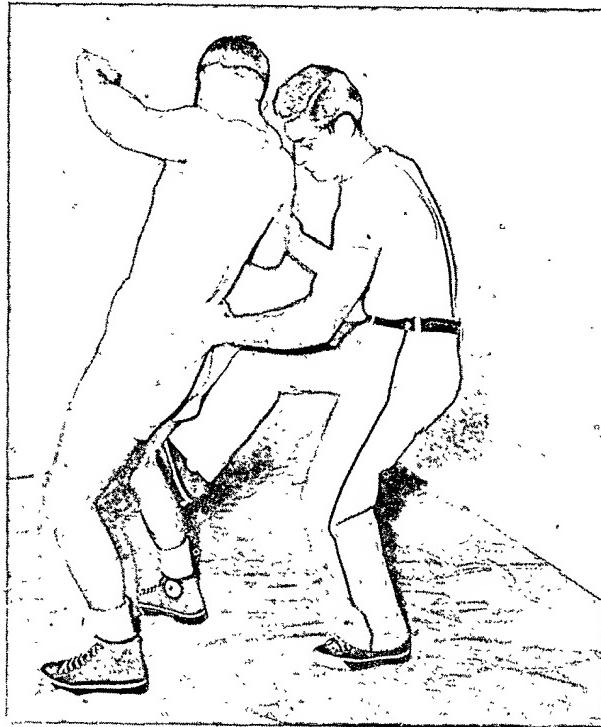


Figure 160.



Figure 161.

him to the floor with a "knee-kick" take down (fig. 160). (Also see G-7 (d), p. 134.)

(b) *Arm and wrist—with "bent wrist," "bent arm," or "bar hammer lock."*—Grasp adversary's right wrist with your right hand (thumb on the inside of the wrist and fingers across the back of his hand) and his right arm directly above the elbow with your left hand (fig. 161), and push him forward. If adversary resists, apply a "bent wrist" hold by forcing his hand back toward his forearm as you raise his hand until his forearm is parallel to the floor. Pull his elbow tight to your body (fig. 162). Then pass your left arm between adversary's arm and body and place your left hand over the back of his hand. (The fingers of your left hand are slipped under those of your right hand and your left thumb is placed against the inside of adversary's wrist.) Adversary's elbow must be held securely between your left arm and body, directly below your arm pit. Pain is inflicted by forcing the hand back toward the forearm and by twisting it toward you (fig. 163).

Alternate follow-ups are the "bent arm" (figs. 164 and 165—See G-5 (b) for detailed explanation), and the "bar hammer lock"—See G-2 (c) for description and illustration.

(c) *Platform.*—Form a platform with your left hand, palm up, and grasp the back of adversary's right hand as you step forward with your left foot. His wrist is bent immediately upon contact

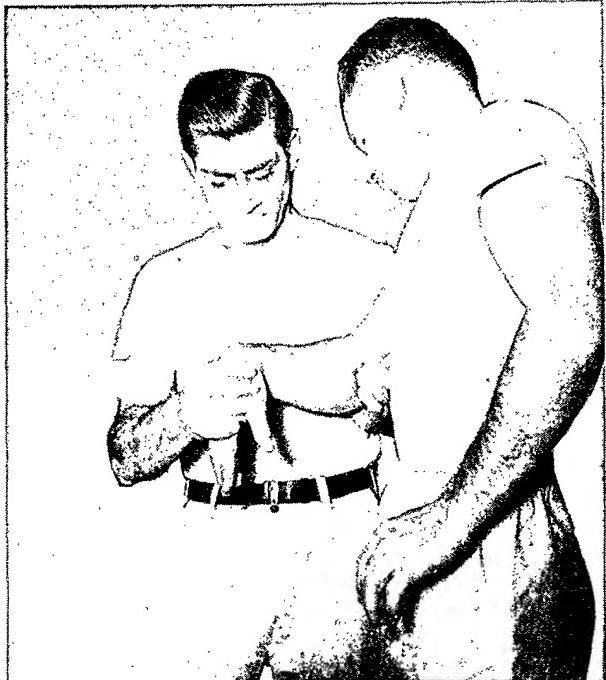


Figure 162.



Figure 163.

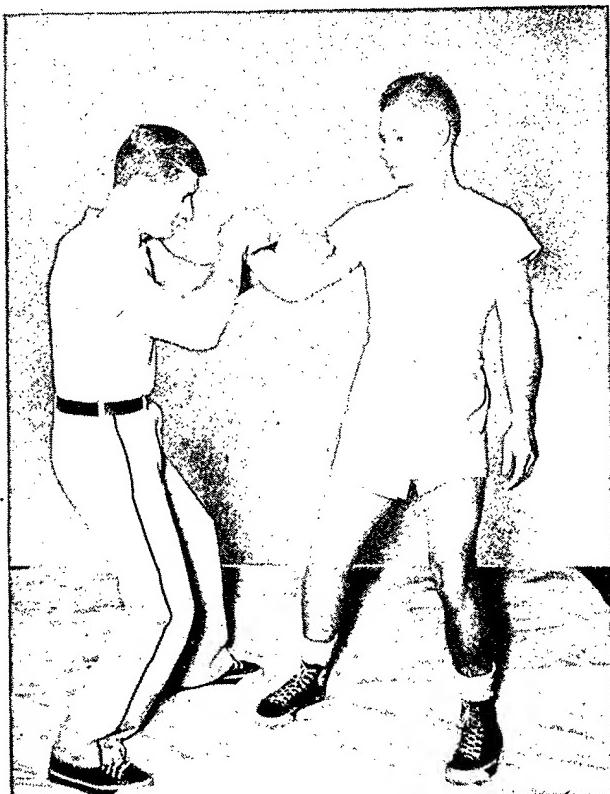


Figure 164.



Figure 165.

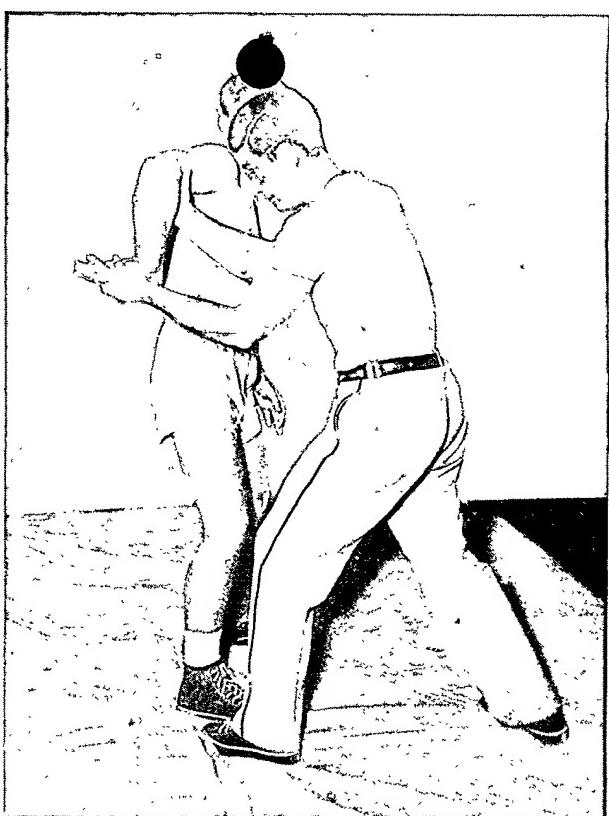


Figure 167.



Figure 166.

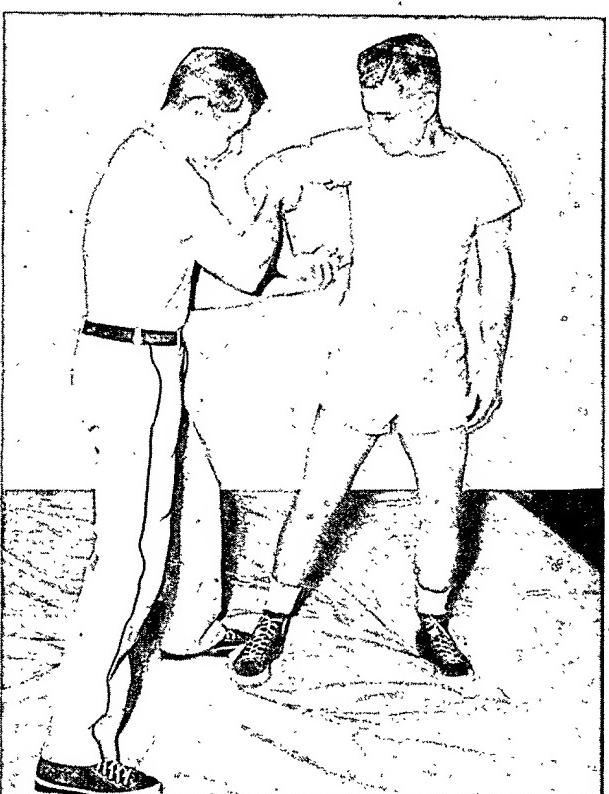


Figure 168.

and his arm is pushed backward (fig. 166). Immediately strike and grasp inside of his elbow with your right hand (fig. 167), and execute a rear pivot on your left foot as you turn his hand toward his body and jerk him forward (fig. 168). Adversary's elbow is then forced between your left arm and body and is held securely while pain is inflicted by forcing his hand back toward his forearm and by twisting it toward you (fig. 169). (You can improve the grip of your left hand by holding adversary's hand temporarily with your right hand while you grasp his thumb and forefinger. The palm of your hand should be across the back of adversary's hand and not over his fingers.)

(Defensive tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

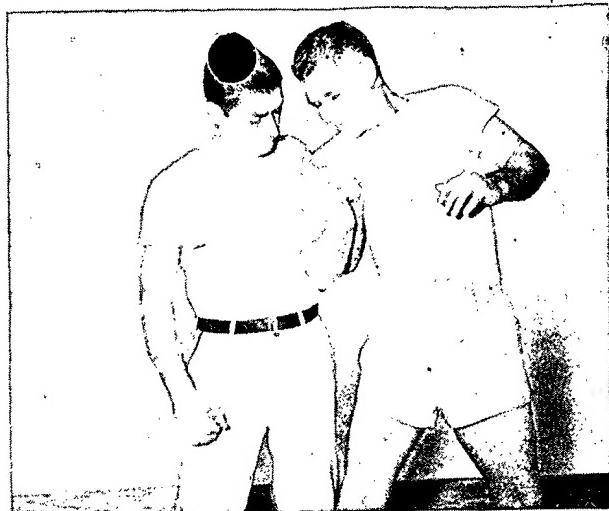


Figure 169.

"PHOTOGENIC" MEASURING TAPE

An important feature of the measuring tape devised by Detective James J. DeCicco and utilized by the Police Department, Maplewood, N. J., is the fact that the measurements will appear in a photograph.

The numbers are large enough so that one can tell the length or width of any particular object at a glance without reference to independent notes.

A photograph is also a permanent record of the measurement.

The tape is 50 feet long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is the type used for marking tennis courts and can be purchased at Army and Navy stores under the name, "Miles Parachute Tape." The tape is white with blocked numbers in black, marking off 1-foot lengths.



Patrolman James Dowd and Detective DeCicco Demonstrate.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

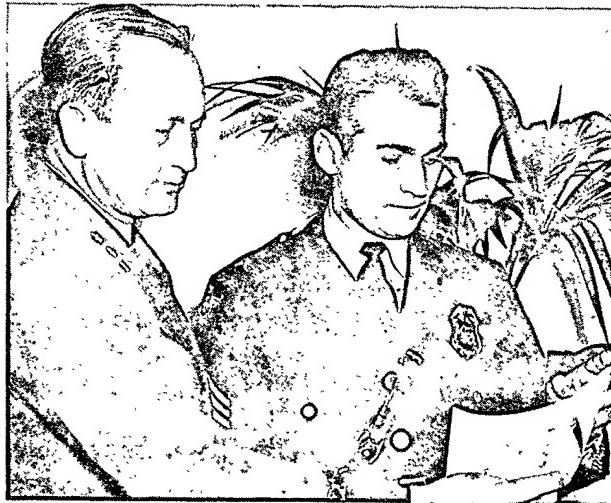
Sgt. Joe H. Roberts, Police Department, Knoxville, Tenn., was selected by a committee of businessmen from 11 finalists entered by various civic organizations as "Young Man of the Year for 1948." This award is given annually by the Knoxville Junior Chamber of Commerce to the man under 35 years of age, deemed to have contributed the most outstanding service.

Sergeant Roberts received the distinctive honor of the title on January 17, 1949, for numerous reasons.

Joe Roberts joined the Knoxville Police Department on May 7, 1938, and was assigned to a patrol beat. In the fall of that year he was reassigned to the newly formed Centralized Traffic Division.

Sergeant Roberts was chosen to attend the thirty-second session of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., in 1946, and at the present time is assigned directly to the office of the chief of police. He serves as liaison officer for the department and all city schools to discuss safety problems with teachers, principals, and school children.

One of his many duties is the supervision of the 43 safety patrols, originally formed by former City Judge Robert P. Williams. The patrols are



Chief of Police Joe Kimsey (left) and Sergeant Roberts examine certificate Roberts received January 17, 1949, naming him "Young Man of the Year for 1948."

"Young Man of the Year"

comprised of 450 boys in the Knoxville City schools. Joe has daily sessions with the patrols. Problems, both personal and those pertaining to patrol duty, are discussed. Every 6 weeks he calls all of the members together, at which time a general forum is held. This is climaxed by motion pictures and other forms of entertainment appealing to the youths.

Once each year the safety patrols of Knoxville, Knox County, and adjacent east Tennessee counties meet in Knoxville through the cooperation and assistance of the automobile club. Sergeant Roberts is in charge of the entire group. A trophy is presented to the outstanding safety patrol. The selection is based upon school attendance, scholastic record, appearance, and general efficiency. As an added incentive, the outstanding boy from the city and county is chosen and recipients of the award are flown to Nashville, where they are taken to the Governor's Mansion, are introduced to the Tennessee Commissioner of Public Safety, go sight-seeing, and, through the courtesy of the commissioner, have the Tennessee Highway Patrol at their disposal.

In the fall of 1947, it was found that 250 windows had been smashed in one school alone during



Former City Judge Robert P. Williams presents a trophy to the outstanding safety patrolman. From left to right, Elizabeth Sharp, Supervisor of Health, Knoxville City Schools; Robert P. Williams; Safety Patrolman; and Sergeant Roberts.



Sergeant Roberts working with his safety patrolmen.

the summer vacation. As a consequence, Sergeant Roberts decided to form the junior police of Knoxville. Soon the idea was an actuality. Divided into 17 groups, the junior police roster carries approximately 1,000 names. Sergeant Roberts meets every week with each of these groups to acquaint them with the functions of the police department. Not infrequently he is seen escorting a group of boys through the department, pointing out the well-kept records and files, demonstrating the use of fire-arms, the use of plaster casts, teaching crime prevention and detection.

Sergeant Roberts points with pride to the fact that in the fall of 1948 only 2 windows were reported broken as compared with the 250 of the previous year. These two he attributes to hefty clouts on the ball diamond—purely accidental.

Chief of Police Joe Kimsey enthusiastically endorses Sergeant Roberts' work. He states that Joe has been instrumental in reducing juvenile delinquency in Knoxville to a great extent.

Sergeant Roberts is called upon to deliver talks before chapels and assemblies in the Knoxville schools, at which time he shows films and give instruction in safety education. A member of the staff at the Boys' Club, he instructs in arts and crafts in the shop and escorts the boys on overnight hikes. As a member of the Knoxville Junior Chamber of Commerce, he has been active in Community Chest and Red Cross drives and serves as police representative on the Council of Community Agencies.

It is small wonder that the citizens of Knoxville, recognizing Sergeant Roberts' excellent work, honored him with the "Man of '48" award.

Major Gearhart Retires

Maj. Samuel Gearhart, one of the "rip-roaringest" law-enforcement officers to don a shield in past police history, retired from the position of superintendent of Lower Merion Township Police on February 1, 1949.

Probably no officer is better known in the State of Pennsylvania than Major Gearhart. A member of the United States Army Eighth Cavalry Unit from 1904 to 1909, Gearhart became a member of the Pennsylvania State Police and served in numerous localities throughout the Keystone State, progressing rapidly to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. He was assigned many



Major Gearhart congratulates incoming superintendent, Maj. G. Andrew McLaughlin. Left to right: Lt. Clarence Robb, N. A.; Maj. G. Andrew McLaughlin, N. A.; Maj. Samuel Gearhart; L. V. Boardman, special agent in charge, Philadelphia FBI Office; captain of detectives, William Shaffer, N. A.

of the important investigations in which the PSP participated, receiving national publicity in his solving of the Blake Coughlin kidnaping.

In 1937, Major Gearhart was appointed superintendent of the Lower Merion Township Police Department, presently considered one of the best organized and equipped units in the country.

In commenting on his formula for efficient law enforcement, Gearhart observed, "Today law enforcement has progressed immeasurably from when I first entered the service. Today they have higher morale, better equipment, and unified public support. I have tried to run various units under my command with the one thought in mind that any new idea or method must be good for the organization and not only for the individual."

Major Gearhart intends to write a book on police work, remarking, "Today everybody is writing a book on police work. I think it is about time that a policeman wrote a book on police work."

32 Years a Policewoman



Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffs, Erie, Pa., celebrated her thirty-second anniversary as a law enforcement officer on December 28, 1948.

In Erie, active 73-year-old "Ma" Jeffs is believed to be the oldest policewoman in perhaps the entire Nation.

"Ma" Jeffs' duties include helping wayward girls; her hobby, she declares, is giving more help to the same girls.

After 32 years of outstanding service which included working with the majority of city, State, and Federal officers in the area at some time or other, and 32 years of talking sternly or sympathetically as the situation demanded, Policewoman Jeffs says of her many cases, "They were all interesting."

Sheriff in 1908, 1928, 1948



W. Y. Nash, elected sheriff of Craighead County, Ark., in the November general election, has had the unique experience of stepping out of politics and getting elected whenever he steps back in, which is every 20 years.

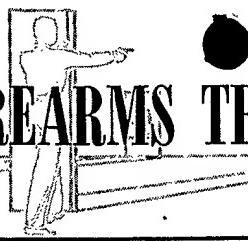
Elected to the office of sheriff in 1908, Mr. Nash served his term and not until 1928 did he offer his services as sheriff again. He was elected. In 1948, after another 20-year break, Mr. Nash ran for the same office again—and was elected. He has, in fact, never been defeated; his margin of votes in the last election was the greatest he has ever received.

Born at Lake City in 1875, the sheriff is a man in whom the people have the utmost confidence. Since 1902, when he was elected deputy sheriff, Bill Nash has had a reputation for strict law enforcement. His ability to deal effectively with law breakers has won him the office of sheriff whenever he sought it.

A man who believes in discipline of the law and in self-discipline, Sheriff Nash speaks with pride when he says, "I've never taken a drink of liquor nor used tobacco in any form in my life."

In his years as a law-enforcement officer (eight as sheriff, eight as deputy United States marshal, four as deputy and two as a policeman) Sheriff Nash has dealt with difficult situations and rough characters. He says, "* * * I never have fallen out with one of my prisoners, and I never hit one in all my 22 years as a peace officer."

In warning law breakers that he would pull no punches, Sheriff Nash said: "There were some good people who voted against me, there weren't any bootleggers who voted for me."



FIREARMS TRAINING

Firearms Training, Midvale, Utah

Immediately upon his graduation from the FBI National Academy in June 1948, Chief of Police Marcell Graham of Midvale, Utah, began making plans for broader police training within his own department and for interested law-enforcement agencies of neighboring communities.

Salt Lake County Sheriff George Beckstead and Chief Graham collaborated on plans for a firearms school for members of the two departments. Invitations were issued to nearby law-enforcement agencies. Approximately 50 officers responded. Nine representatives of the Utah Highway Patrol, one of the outstanding law-enforcement agencies in the Intermountain area, were included in this group.

The school began on November 3, 1948, and continued through November 12. Rain, snow, sleet, and bitterly cold weather failed to keep the officers from attending each day.

Instruction was given by FBI personnel with the assistance of Chief Graham. It covered the use of the revolver, Thompson and Reising submachine guns, shotguns, and tear gas gun. Safety precautions and the practical aspects of firearms use were stressed throughout the entire course. Intensive training was given in hip shooting. The number of scores in the high nineties on the Practical Pistol Course was a source of amazement and gratification to the instructors.

A local citizen donated the use of land for the excellent pistol range which Chief Graham and his

men constructed. The land was given for as long as the department desires its use.

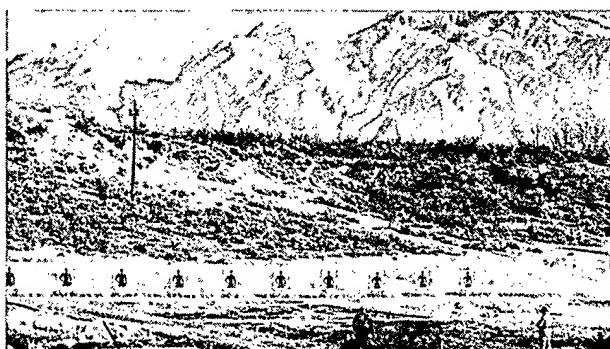
Ideally situated about 1 mile from Midvale City, the pistol range has a fine natural back stop. The picturesque Wasatch Mountains form its background.

Mayor Casper Nelson and the Midvale City Commissioners furnished fill dirt and gravel, and Chief Graham and his men furnished the labor to gravel the target line, firing lines at 7, 25, 50, and 60 yards and three parallel lanes running the full length of the range from the 60-yard line to the target line. Metal cups, making provisions for 10 silhouette targets, were spaced 8 feet apart and set in the ground.

Chief Graham is going forward with plans for starting a Junior Rifle Club. His purpose is to provide supervised rifle shooting and training for the youngsters of the community. The city commissioners have indicated to the chief that they would much prefer furnishing ammunition for this purpose to replacing street lights broken by enthusiastic but indiscriminate junior marksmen.

In addition to the firearms school, training included Report Writing, Defensive Tactics, and Arrests.

Chief Graham advises that he plans a continuous training program for his men, including regular physical training in their own gymnasium which is presently under construction.



*General view of Midvale Police Department pistol range,
Midvale, Utah.*



*Officers receiving instruction from Midvale Police Chief
Marcell Graham.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Pasadena Recruit Training



Twenty-five men and two women completed a 1-month Los Angeles County peace officer and departmental recruit training course under Lt. Ted H. Smith, training director of the local department, in cooperation with Special Agents of the FBI, to become the largest group of new officers taken into the Pasadena Police Department at one time.

The group took the regular 2-week Los Angeles County "Rookie" training, including basic courses in penal code, report writing, techniques of arrest, investigation of major crimes, firearms training, etc. This was supplemented by police department instructors who gave courses in city ordinances, local geography, vehicle code and department rules and regulations.

One unique phase of the training was the introductory course in orientation given by Assistant Chief Seares. This included a complete outline of the departmental organization, the salary ordinance, promotional requirements, pension plan and other items in connection with personnel problems of the new employee.

High lights of the course were the crime scene, the field trip, and the stopping and searching techniques course.

The course was climaxed by a formal graduation in the city council chambers where Don C. McMillan, city manager; Clarence H. Morris, chief of police of Pasadena; and Richard B. Hood, special agent in charge of the Los Angeles office of the FBI, addressed the group.

CRIME SCENE MAPS

Maps or diagrams of the scene of a crime are a most important adjunct to the Crime Scene Search.

Two excellent examples of such diagrams are reproduced in this issue. They were prepared by Capt. Joseph Sullivan, in charge of the Detective Bureau, Binghamton, N. Y., during the course of investigation of a murder.

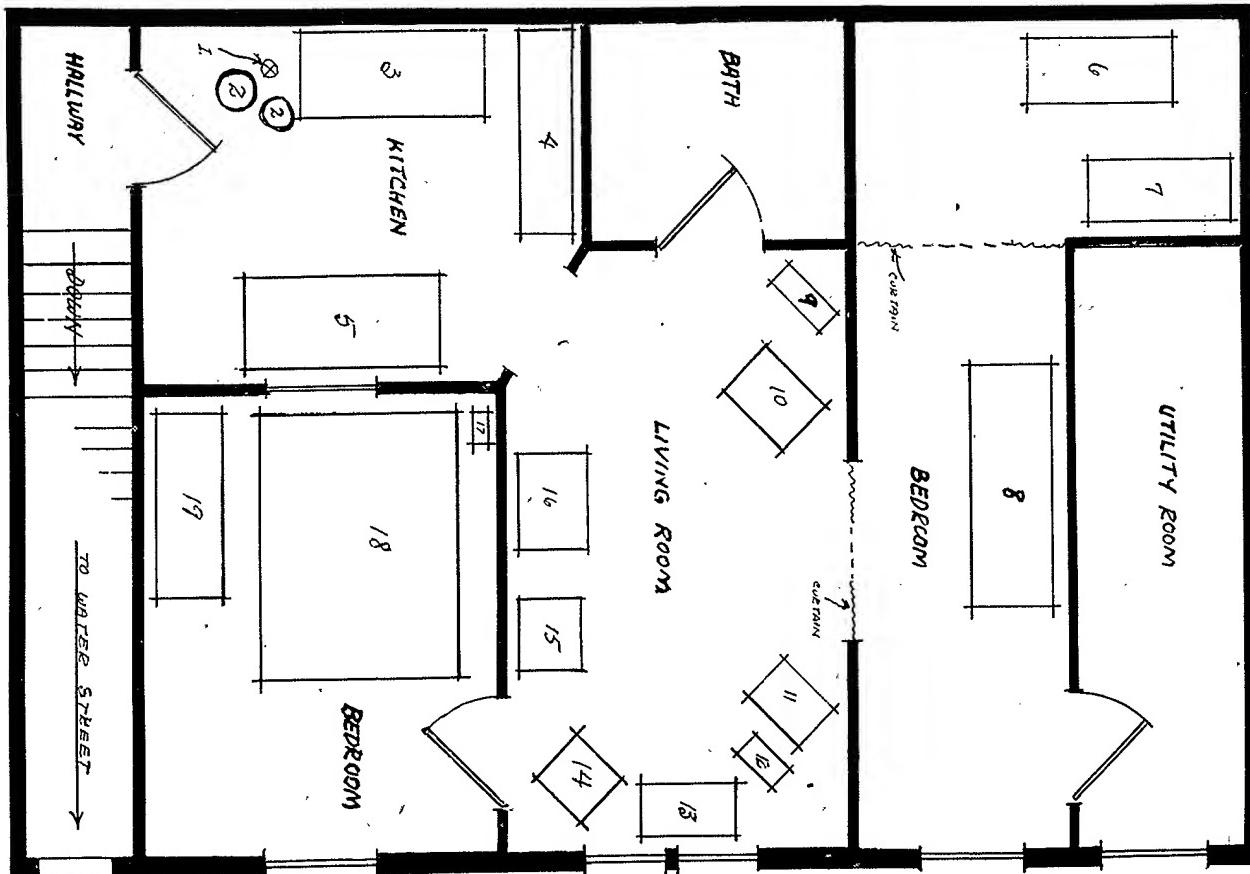
On February 10, 1948, one Marion Paquette Thompson was beaten to death. The body was found and the murder reported on February 13. Four hours afterward police identified Kenneth R. Nixon as the murderer. Nixon first began beating the victim at an apartment located at 265 Water Street, and subsequently continued the beating at 108 Prospect Street, where the victim's

body was found 3 days later. The subject was apprehended by the New York State Police at Ithaca, N. Y., at 10:30 p. m. on February 13, 1948.

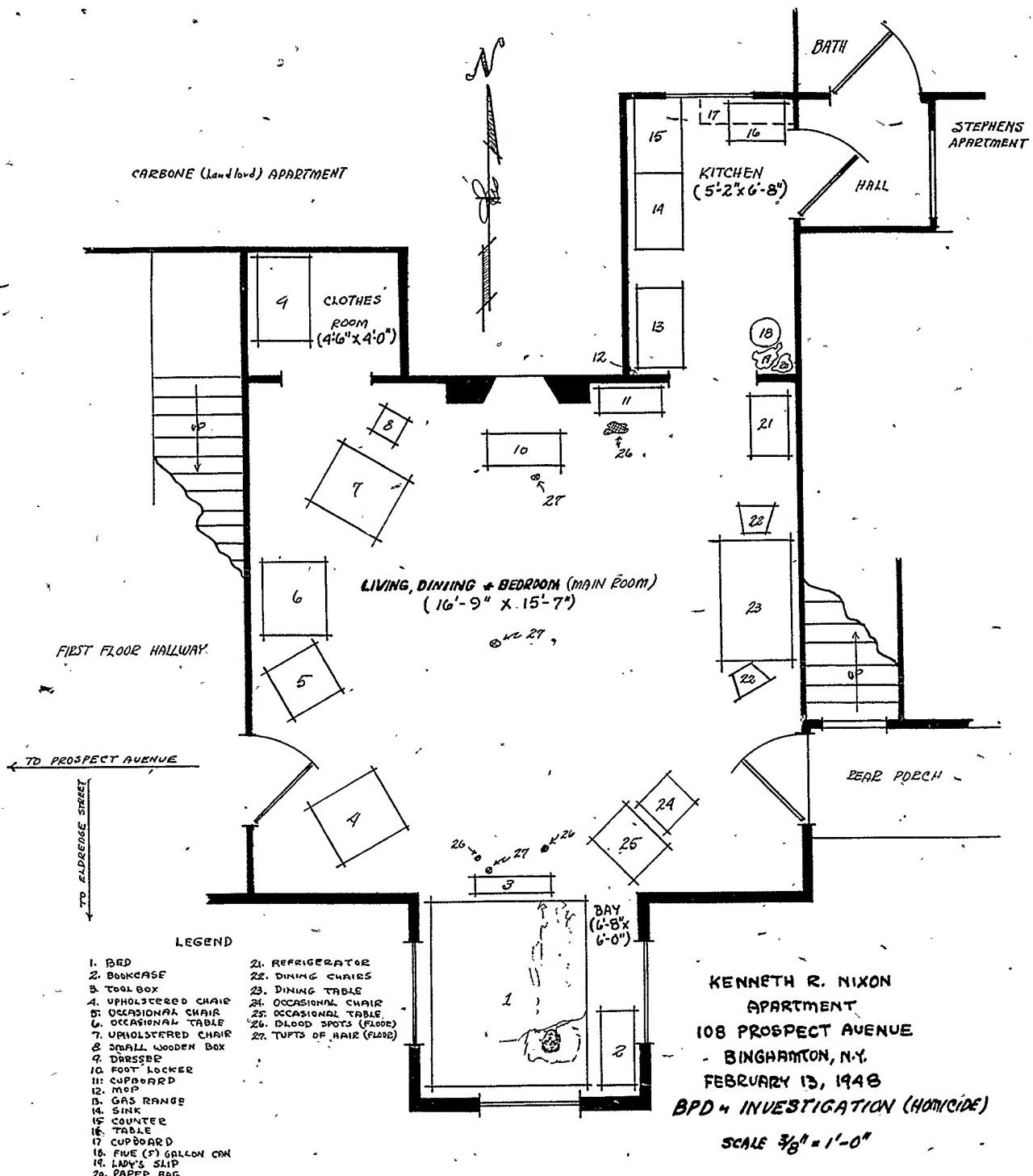
On March 9, 1948, Captain Sullivan transported items of evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

On May 21, 1948, Nixon pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in County Court, Binghamton, N. Y., and was sentenced to 20 years to life.

The carefully drawn diagrams are self-explanatory. One reveals the apartment in which the subject first began beating the victim. The second drawing is of the apartment in which the body was found and of pertinent evidence.



- (1) Tuft of hair; (2) cans; (3) sink; (4) cupboard; (5) kitchen table; (6) dresser; (7) dresser; (8) studio couch;
- (9) radio; (10) upholstered chair; (11) upholstered chair; (12) end table (broken); (13) table (telephone);
- (14) upholstered chair; (15) occasional chair (broken); (16) occasional table; (17) bedside stand; (18) bed;
- (19) dresser.



Interesting Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern reproduced this month is, of course, classified as a loop. It is interesting because three of the common problems in ridge counting are presented.

The dot at point A should not be counted, since it is not as thick or heavy as the surround-

ing ridges. There are two ridge counts at point B, since the line crosses at the point of bifurcation. At point C the line crosses both sides of an island and two ridge counts are obtained. In the Identification Division of the FBI this loop is given 21 ridge counts.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: APRIL 4, 1950

M
FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

R

There is transmitted herewith an editorial entitled, "McGRATH AND HOOVER ARE RIGHT", which appeared in the March 28, 1950 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. B. H. Reese is the Managing Editor of this newspaper.

GBN:mw

Enclosure

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G. I. R. INDEXED

EX-8

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W. A. M.
Personnel Files

Personnel Files

*7/21/50
Hew*

McGrath and Hoover Are Right

Attorney General McGrath and FBI Director Hoover are 1000 per cent right in their refusal to turn over to the Senate the confidential loyalty files on State Department personnel. These high officials went every bit as far as they should go when they opened up the file in the Owen J. Lattimore case in a closed meeting with a group of Senators who were invited to the Department of Justice for that specific purpose.

FBI files necessarily are in many stages at all times. Some investigations are just being undertaken when other cases are half way to completion and others are finished reports. The materials collected range all the way from unverified rumors to proved facts, supported by documentary evidence. Until a statement has been checked and rechecked an investigator may not be sure the motivation was not malice or jealousy. Certainly there is always that possibility.

No investigator who is fair and has a respect for a person's reputation, whether he be of the FBI or in Congress, would want to display un-evaluated files to gossips and scalmongers. He would be interested, not in the rumor or the unproved assertion, but in the evaluated final report. He would take notice only of what was found to be true.

The one best way to protect these files from misuse is to keep them from mischief-making members of fishing expeditions. It is questionable enough whether the FBI should maintain a file of more than 70,000,000 names—approximately half as many names as there are people in the United States. There is no question whatever about the impropriety of turning these files over to irresponsible defamers of character.

On his showing to date, McCarthy of Wisconsin is a character defamer.

*Get to Joseph Pulitzer
4-11-50
Hew*

*McCarran (7/21/50)
McCarthy
7/20/50
Hew*

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

MARCH 28, 1950

94-8-341-92

~~EXPOSURE~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/12/50

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

St. Louis, Mo.

With reference to the Pete Brandt inquiry, the Director did not see him. The Director called him on the phone and talked to him on September 26, 1949, at 3 p.m. There is no indication that a memorandum was written.

The statement which Brandt had copied down has been rewritten and is attached. It is suggested that it be given to him.

At the same time, we can tell him there is no statement that can be made on the Arthur Wood item.

INDEXED

APR 16 - 341-93

RECORDED - 78

APR 16
6h.5

EX-9

LBN: FML 4/16/50 11:50 AM '50

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI

58 R528 RECEIVED - FWD
APR 25 1950

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/12/50

My experience leads me to believe that rewards are effective only in certain types of cases. In those cases motivated by the desire of criminals to secure money and where numerous criminals are involved, rewards have been effective. Often, developments occur in cases when a little money will bring the desired information. That happened in the Dillinger case when the Lady in Red wanted money since she anticipated she would soon be deported. She had information which she knew was worth money and we paid.

On the other hand, when crimes are motivated by vengeance or a desire to avoid prosecution, invariably rewards are of little consequence. Large rewards were offered in the Reuther case and nothing has developed. Conservatively, the odds of a large reward producing results in the theft of the ballots in Missouri would be against results. Whenever a well-organized gang is involved, difficulties in penetrating to the top levels are innumerable. They have their own espionage systems and should anyone possessing information take steps to report it, he knows that something could happen. In such a case, the execution of the crime would be well concealed and very few would know the facts.

94-8-341-93

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOISON *V/W*

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 10, 1950

m
St. Louis, Mo.

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called. His paper is getting ready to do a magazine article on the subject of rewards. They have asked Pete to secure a release from the Director to utilize portions of his off-the-record conversation with Brandt. Brandt stated he wanted the Director to know the memorandum he sent to the paper was marked "confidential" but the paper doesn't forget anything. I told him the Director was out of town, I would check, *740-1* and let him know.

The following are the two items appearing in Brandt's memorandum which they wish to attribute to the Director:

1. "Conservatively, it is a 100 to 1 shot whether the contemplated reward (i.e. the reward the St. Louis Post Dispatch considered making in connection with the Kansas City vote fraud) would do any good." He continued: 'When you consider the tough crowd involved, I don't think anybody will come in and lay it on the line for an open reward. That crowd has its own espionage system, just as Capone had and Costello has. If anybody even flirted with the idea of turning in evidence, his body might be found the next morning in the Missouri River. Frankly, we do not think open rewards do much good and rarely issue them. Even such a large reward probably would produce no real evidence. Nothing has come from the big rewards offered in the Reuther cases. I am pessimistic about open rewards, because it is not healthy for informants to accept them. Even a prison is not a safe place for an informant. Hammers have a way of falling accidentally on his head. Oftimes, there does come a time in a case that has developed several likely leads when a little money will bring the desired information. That happened in the Dillinger case with the "woman in red," a former prostitute [and a not too successful one, who wanted to go back to the old country]. We knew she had the information and we paid her for it. Sometimes, a mob turns on a man and he wants enough money to make a getaway. Then, he will turn in the information but this doesn't usually happen until we have the case pretty well developed. The FBI has the means to pay these small sums."

LBN: FML

58 APR 25 1950
McN 4-17-10 N
R528

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

APR 20 1950

5
CRIME W/

Memo Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson
April 10, 1950

2. He stated the other incident he would like to use is an incident related by the Director covering an experience of former New York Police Commissioner Arthur Wood. In this case, after the Director identified a forgery as being done by a con man, Arthur Wood offered an \$80,000 reward which produced results.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 26, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Joseph Hanlon of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, inquired as to the present whereabouts of subjects Roth, Larsen, Mitchell and Jaffe in the Amerasia Case. Mr. McGuire told Hanlon we had no comment to make. He wondered if that meant that we had no check on their present whereabouts since the case was disposed of in court. He was told there was again no comment. He stated he understood.

CC: Mr. Ladd

JJM:mb

RECEIVED
3 JUN 1950JPM
JPM

RECORDED: 2094-8-341-95
INDEXED: 28

270
30 JUN 14 1950

EX-11

no

5/28/50

May 10.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Neaseo _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 26, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Joseph

Mr. Hanlon of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called Mr. Holloman at 5:45 P. M., today. He stated that he was writing a story on the Amerasia case based on the hearings as reported in the Congressional Record. He requested to be furnished Mr. Gurnea's first name. Mr. Holloman told him Mr. Gurnea's initials were M. E.

May, 26, 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Tadd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Team	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FCH:LH

*6-27-3**210**5/26 JUN 13 1950*

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 84

EX-32

*199-8-341-96**J. B. O. 9/29*

Mr. Irving Billard
Editor of the Editorial Page
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Muller:

Your letter of June 23, 1850, has been received
and it is indeed a pleasure to enclose some material which
I trust will be of interest.

If this Bureau can be of assistance do not hesitate to correspond with Mr. G. B. Morris, Special Agent in Charge of the St. Louis Office located at 423 U. S. Court House and Custom House, St. Louis, Missouri or with me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Jagger Hooy

*John Edgar Goodwin
Director*

Snack Bar

cc St. Louis, with copy of incoming

NOTE: 94-8-341-7 reflects that as a result of an unfavorable editorial on 3-1-40 the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and personnel thereof were removed from the mailing list, but we have written letters on favorable editorials since.

Services of the FBI

Uniform Crime Reports

Unmasking the Communist Masquerader

Address at dinner of Grand Lodge in NY

The Story

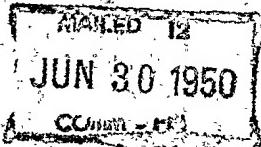
Testimony of Director before Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations

REQUISITES FOR THE

DDC:dr1:mjp

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DDC:arimip



362

94-8-341-7

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

unpublished edition
3-1-40

4/17/40 SMC

ST. LOUIS 1, MISSOURI

June 23, 1950

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Public Relations Department,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me any releases you have giving historical data on the F.B.I. and reviews of its work over the years? It occurs to me that two or three annual reports might be of interest in this connection but if Director Hoover or some other member of the staff has given a report which presents a short history of the F.B.I., that also would be very helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Dilliard

Irving Dilliard,
Editor of the Editorial Page.

ID:ht

P.S. I'd like also to have copies of any statement J. E. [REDACTED] made INDEXED - 59
on outlawing communism in the
McCarthy case, duties + functions
of the F.B.I.

REG'D 6/19/50
INDEXED - 59
JUL 7 1950
14

94-8-341-91

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 92

November 18, 1949

94-8-341-78

EX-43

6810-1

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
Editorial Department
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

C. I. R. S.

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

There has been referred to me your kind letter of November 8, 1949, addressed to Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, enclosing a clipping of your article which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on November 6, 1949.

It is most gratifying to note the objectivity and clarity with which you discussed the manner in which the FBI is discharging its authorized responsibilities with respect to internal security matters. I am particularly glad that you emphasized the policy which this Bureau has strictly followed in order to avoid the infringement of the civil liberties of any person in the course of our investigative coverage of activities affecting the security of our nation.

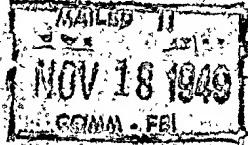
I am confident that your exposition of my views and the policy followed by this Bureau in connection with the activities outlined in your article may be expected to lend a great deal of clarification with regard to the situation confronted by the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

CC - New York, with copy of incoming

Toleon
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

AIA:mrh



518

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New York Bureau

~~WORCESTER~~

LEXington 2-5237

November 8, 1949

Kenneth
Dear Lou:

Here ~~now~~ is the piece in print at last. The few minor changes in it were inconsequential, and the substituted paragraphs at the end, I think, are ~~an~~ ^{another} improvement from all viewpoints.

Many, many thanks for your unstinting and unselfish cooperation. It certainly made a tough job not only easier but pleasant. I'm *now* looking forward to our next session.

INDEXED - 92

RECORDED - 92

Warmest regards,

1948-345-98
JUL 14 1950
5

EX-43

Mem 11/18/49
ack. 11/18/49
ara

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1949

TO:

Director 5633 Mr. Mohr 5744
 Mr. Tolson 5744 Mr. Nease 5633
 Mr. Ladd 5736 Mr. Q. Tamm 4131 IB
 Mr. Clegg 5256 Mr. Waikart 7204
 Mr. Fletcher 1742 Miss Gandy 5633
 Mr. Glavin 5517 Mr. English 5627
 Mr. Harbo 7625 Records Section 7235
 Mr. Rosen 5706 Pers. Records 6635
 Mr. Tracy 4130 IB Reading Room 5531
 Mr. Cartwright Mail Room 5533
 Mr. Jones 4236 Teletype 5644
 Mr. Leonard 6222 IB
 Mr. McCoy 5537
 Mr. McGuire

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson.....
See Me.....
Mr. Ladd....For Appropriate Action
Send File.....
Mr. Clegg...Prepare Reply
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Would it be well
to have this memorandum
ed for our use.

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691
ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-98



94-8-341-98

EDITORIALS

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

Printed Posters Guaranteed

PART TWO CYRIL CLEMENTS EDITOR

MARK TWAIN DIRECTOR

WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 6, 1949

Danger of U.S. Gestapo In Activities of FBI?

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Says 'No' in an Interview With the Post-Dispatch — Describes Methods of Agents in Making Loyalty Inquiries and in Tracking Down Spies.

By ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN

Or the Post-Dispatch Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

GOVERNMENT loyalty checks and internal security measures enforced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, have aroused the fears of many qualified guardians of civil liberties and others whose freedoms may be involved, that the FBI may emerge from the fight on Communism as a secret national police agency.

Those misgivings were redoubled by debate on the constitutionality of the Smith Act, a Federal statute enforced by the FBI, prohibiting "advocacy" of revolution without requiring proof that armed rebellion was imminent. It was for violating that law that 11 Communist party executives received prison sentences and fines.

Critics have accused FBI special agents of invading privacy by inquiring in the personal affairs of individuals under investigation. The FBI has been charged with seeking information concerning race, religion, political preferences and reading habits.

It has been said in some quarters that neighborhoods have been canvassed by FBI agents in such manner that reputations and social connections have been damaged. Rumors of misconduct by employes founded only in gossip or psychopathic vengeance have been relayed to private employers, damaging innocent workers, some complaints have set forth.

In an interview with the Post-Dispatch, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover emphatically repudiated accounts of FBI practices to the effect that the Bureau's special agents were transgressing limits established by the Bill of Rights. Hoover declared:

1. The FBI does not investigate private citizens unless there is reasonable evidence to suspect them of subversive activities and connections. Only Government employees, job candidates and a limited force engaged in manufacturing defense materials, are subject to routine check-ups by the FBI or other agencies.

2. Membership in one or even several of the organizations on the Attorney General's subversive list would not be con-

cerned with the FBI's investigation of anyone investigated by the FBI. He added that the agency will become no secret police "as long as I have any responsibility for it to the American public."

Hoover was appointed director of the FBI in 1934 by the then Attorney General Harlan F. Stone and has served under nine attorneys general since then. He may be removed by the attorney general at any time.

Hoover asserted that not a single charge of civil rights violations by the FBI has been supported with evidence in court, although nearly 2,000,000 employes and job candidates have been "screened" in the course of loyalty checks and security investigations. Thousands of others, including aliens, have undergone similar scrutiny.

Hoover pointed out that the FBI is a law enforcement, not a law making agency. Its function, with 4100 special agents—about one for each 36,000 citizens—is simply to execute presidential orders and congressional acts, including those directing it to "maintain domestic intelligence, cover over individuals and organizations who aim at the subversion or overthrow of the American form of Government."

In this connection, it will be recalled that other branches of Government, including Congress, maintain investigators whose functions are comparable to those delegated to the highly trained, carefully qualified special agents of the FBI. Some of the complaints left at the door of the FBI have been found, on inquiry, to belong in other departments, Hoover said.

Every active member of the Communist party and its "fronts" engaged in underground activities is regarded in the FBI as



J. EDGAR HOOVER

It is unfortunate

say Hoover's instructions, "that these investigations are not concerned with the morals, ability or qualification of the employee for his position. We are only interested in his loyalty to the United States Government."

The standing of the employee in the community must be kept in mind at all times and the investigation conducted in such a manner as not to embarrass him. The attitude of the investigating agent should be one of courtesy and impartiality to preclude any possible criticism of the Bureau.

The investigation must be conducted in a completely impartial and unbiased manner and the innocent victim of error cleared with the same objective precision which prompts the desire to ferret out disloyal Government employes. There shall be no wire-tapping to enforce the Loyalty Program.

When reasonable suspicions create doubts about loyalties, or when a request is made by the Civil Service Commission, full field investigations are launched by the FBI. About 11,000 of such investigations have been conducted in loyalty cases.

Full field investigations also are made of those suspected of preparing for sabotage, espionage, treason or knowingly associating with people engaged in such preparations; of those suspected of intentionally disclosing Government secrets or interfering with performance of Government duties and of persons suspected of advocating revolution or "sympathetic association" with organizations so dedicated.

cause for a far-flung inquiry—unless the member knew the troops advocated overthrowing the Government by force and actively participated in the program. His devotion to causes nominally represented by the organizations would be deemed good reason for a mere contribution.

4. Reports by FBI agents on the results of investigations are not "evaluated." The Bureau does not pass on the loyalty or disloyalty of the individual. Facts determined by any inquiry are presented objectively for consideration by the Civil Service Commission and the employing agency, in the case of federal workers.

5. An FBI rule prohibits giving employers in private industry access to FBI information. Violation of this rule by a special agent would lead to punitive action resulting normally in his dismissal from the service.

6. Agents are instructed to ask no questions to discover opinions of people they are investigating. They are instructed to accept no accusations without determining if they are prompted by malice or other multiplying factors. Characters of informants and other matters concerning their reliability are made an essential part of all reports.

7. Liberals are not suspected of Communist tendencies or sympathies. No inquiry is made into attitudes on race, creed or politics. It is especially emphasized that agents ask no such questions as have been widely reported. "Does he read the *New Republic*?" or "Does he belong to the Progressive Party?"

In discussing FBI functions and methods with the Post-Dispatch, Hoover dismissed as absurd forebodings that the FBI may merge from the current Red hunt as an American-type KGB, the ruthless secret police of the Soviet Union, or an agency on the model of Hitler's Gestapo.

Baldwin Is Less Sanguine

About Danger to Civil Liberties. Such liberal spokesmen as Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, are less sanguine.

"The outstanding fact of recent years is the intrusion of the FBI into the field of opinion," Baldwin said to the Post-Dispatch. He conceded that "remarkably few" violations of civil rights by FBI agents had been reported, adding however, that Congress and the President had both saddled the agency with tasks involving investigation of opinion.

"Once Government investigation gets into the field of political opinion regarded as criminal," Baldwin said, "it runs the risk at once of becoming by its very nature a secret police system. The characteristic of a secret police system is the investigation and punishment of people for their political opinions and activities."

"That is precisely what the FBI is engaged in doing under the President's loyalty order, the enforcement of the Smith-Sedition Act of 1940, making advocacy of the overthrow of the Government by force a crime; and under laws passed by Congress excluding Communists and Fascists from public services."

The new responsibilities of the FBI lie with the Attorney General's indefensible list of subversive agencies which must have been gotten up with FBI co-operation, with the loyalty checks on all industrial employees in firms working on defense contracts of the Government, atomic energy fellowship and a host of others checked chiefly for Communist beliefs and associations."

Hoover, however, said that specific measures are taken to safeguard the personal

a potential enemy of the United States. The same rule measures Fascist-like groups also identified by former Attorney General Tom C. Clark on the list which first became known to the FBI when it was published in newspapers, Hoover related.

"The fact remains that the FBI is not concerned with thoughts, ideas or beliefs but is concerned with acts and deeds," he continued. "We do not initiate an investigation unless there is a presentation of information that comes within our investigative jurisdiction, established not by the FBI, but by Congress and executive directive."

"We are not infallible. We are staffed with human beings. We make mistakes. When they are made I want to be informed so disciplinary measures will prevent them from being repeated. Reports of questionable actions by agents are promptly investigated."

"It is easy to distort facts, as you know, and many rumors pertaining to the FBI were found absolutely untrue when checked. Many complainants also find it is easier to make charges than to back them up or simpler to withdraw them when confronted with demand for proof."

To explore some of the most widely-circulated charges designed to discredit Bureau operations, Hoover described standard methods employed to determine the innocence or guilt of people undergoing loyalty investigations. It is no hazard undertaking

Investigation by the FBI

Begins With a 'Name Check'

Inquiries fall into two general classes: the first involves by law all Federal employees, applicants or appointees. The second, frequently overlapping the first, involves those suspected of serving a foreign power and other adversaries of the United States whose identities might otherwise remain concealed until a national crisis brought them into open action as spies, insurrectionists or saboteurs.

For Government workers and job candidates, inquiry invariably begins and in most instances ends with what is known at the Bureau as a "name check." It is made on receipt of a form from the Civil Service Commission, submitted in triplicate by the applicant, containing his name, nicknames, the usual vital statistics, marital state, 10-year history of residence and employment and descriptions of organizations without religious or political purpose with which he is affiliated.

If nothing is found in Bureau files concerning the applicant, the document is simply stamped "No Disloyal Data!" One copy is retained by the FBI, another is sent to the Civil Service Commission and the third is relayed to the employing agency.

Say, however, that a search of the records for a "name check" on John Brown disclosed that a "John Brown" is a New York Communist party member. Prompt inquiry is made to determine if it is the same person. Key employees in agencies closely concerned with national defense are subject to more exacting scrutiny. They include workers in the Atomic Energy Commission, the European Co-operation Administration, Inter-American Affairs and Greek-Turkey Aid Bill administrations, the Central Intelligence Agency and branches of the State Department.

Such applications are minutely checked for accuracy; seeming discrepancies are carefully explored. References, associates and former associates of the candidate are interviewed when necessary.

Hoover's instructions to his agents may help clarify FBI procedure:

"It must be borne in mind constantly,

To Watch Subversive Groups

Subjects of these rigid inquiries may be "shadowed" and records kept of their movements, visitors and associates. Informants within subversive groups and in other key positions, known as "stool pigeons," are consulted and alerted. The ultimate report to the Civil Service Commission is a brief summary of all information gathered by the FBI on Federal employees.

"Allegations are made by individuals who may be irresponsible, it will not be sufficient to merely set them out in reports," Hoover has directed special agents. "Additional investigation must be conducted with a view to prove or disprove the allegations. In interviewing a neighbor or a fellow worker, the possibility of malice and bias frequently arises.... This should be set forth in the report."

Hoover instructed agents to consider affiliation or association with groups designated by the Attorney General only as one item of evidence bearing on loyalty; inconclusive unless proof is made that the group was joined in the knowledge of its subversive purpose.

On orders from Hoover, agents must be wary of terminology of a loose nature, such as "true liberal," left wing," red, pink, radical," communistically inclined" or "radical tendencies."

When witness refers to an individual as a Communist party member, Hoover has decreed he must be questioned (1) as to how he knows the truth of the assertion and (2) "what actions of the individual" lead to the conclusion.

Hoover does not hesitate to make prompt and often tart reply to charges that his regulations have been violated by overzealous agents. In a recent comment on a critical article in the Yale Law Journal, he wrote Bayless A. Manning, the editor:

"If the authors have knowledge of specific derelictions they should identify their cases so we can look at the record and not continue to base their contentions on rumors and gossip. From piecemeal and at times inaccurate quotations, from inaccurate writing of the uninformed, from published and undocumented stories and rumors, and from biased conclusions they have made their charges."

"When challenged, they state they used such 'information' as was available. It is unfortunate they seek to draw conclusions from inadequate information and then conclude by asking that someone get the facts."

"On the whole," Roger Baldwin explained in response to one recent objection received from Hoover, "the FBI administers its functions with considerable restraint despite the disturbing functions imposed upon it. We have not charged the FBI with being a secret police system. We have merely pointed out that under such functions it runs that risk."

The FBI has long prided itself on its claim not to have interfered with the civil rights of American citizens, Baldwin told the Post-Dispatch. "The Bureau regards itself as a purely investigative agency gathering evidence under federal law which it reports to the various departments of the Government."

"From a long experience with the FBI I can pay tribute to the fact that the number of violations of what are commonly conceived to be the civil rights of citizens are remarkably few. Whenever the Civil Liberties Union has called the attention of J. Edgar Hoover to what would be regarded as misconduct on the part of one of his agents, he has acted promptly to insure respect for civil rights."



ALIEN MOTHS IN LIBERTY'S LIGHT

“Many Tongues, a Single Language”

The Mirror
of
Public Opinion

From Justice Felix Frankfurter's Address at the Altoona, Pa., Exercises in Commemoration of Tolerance

By its founders this nation was committed to democracy, in which we all profess our faith. Even its enemies pay democracy the tribute of appropriating its name. For democracy is the only form of social arrangement which fully respects the richness of human society and, by respecting it, helps to unfold it.

All the devices of political machinery are merely instruments for enabling men to live together under conditions that bring forth the maximum gifts of each for the fullest enjoyment of all. Democracy furnishes the political framework within which reason can thrive most generously and imaginatively; and on the widest possible scale. It is less prepared, that is to say by the accident of personal antecedents and most regardful of the intrinsic qualities in men.



Not only the experience which history testifies, but nature herself vindicates democracy. For nature plants gifts and graces where least expected, and under circumstances that defy all the little artifices of men. To meet nature's disregard of distinctions that are not intrinsic, but merely man-made, we need political and constitutional institutions, which allow these mysterious natural bounties their fullest outlet.

Bold Experiment of Freedom

Thus, we Americans are enlisted in a common enterprise—whatever our antecedents, whatever the creed we may avow or reject—the bold experiment of freedom. It is bold because it cannot be realized without the most difficult and persistent collaborative effort. It demands the con-

Great Soul

The visit of Nehru to the United States is a reminder of the great life work of Gandhi, who was assassinated, in India's cause. A notable and novel summary of Gandhi's career appears as the table of contents, in *Hermann Maurer's "Great Soul: The Life and Teachings of Gandhi,"* published by Doubleday and Co.. This prose guide is reprinted below together with the chapter and page numbers to show just how it is presented in the book.

Chapter Page

1. The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi was not simply that he freed India, but that he himself grew toward Truth. 12
2. His soul was not always great. When young, he fell into perplexity and shame, and he was kept alive only by a hidden sense of Truth. 12
3. As a lawyer in South Africa, Gandhi could have won great wealth, but he eschewed it to serve the oppressed and to fight evil with the power of Truth. 19
4. In South Africa he roused his fellow countrymen and led them to non-violent victory over those who tried violently to keep them down. 23
5. Home in India he taught Truth in a community of all races and faiths, practiced it locally, and made ready to fight with it nationally. 40
6. The first great struggle of non-violence against the British almost succeeded, but violence appeared. Gandhi halted the struggle. The British put him in jail. 55

ious, sorrow, reason, and self-discipline of the highest order.

It is comfortable, even if slothful, to live without responsibility. Responsibility is exacting and painful. Democracy involves hardship—the hardship of the unceasing responsibility of every citizen. Where the entire people do not take a continuous and considered part in public life, there can be no democracy in any meaningful sense of the term. Democracy is always a beckoning goal, not a safe harbor.

The saga of our republic is the story of the most significant racial and religious admixture in history. The 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were men of varying religious outlook, and 18 of them of non-English stock. It cannot be too often recalled that when the Continental Congress chose John Adams, Franklin and Jefferson as a committee to devise the national emblem, they recommended a seal containing the national emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland, as representing "the countries from which these states have been peopled."

The Individual Is King

If a single faith can be said to unite a great people, surely the ideal which holds us together beyond any other is our belief in the worth of the individual, whatever his race or religion. In this faith America was founded; to this faith have her poets and seers and statesmen and the unknown millions, generation after generation, devoted their lives.

The opportunity which America has afforded implies the deepest obligations. What have those who have come here, beckoned by America's hospitality, made of this opportunity? Franklin Roosevelt gave the final answer. What he said on the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of

I am song and tear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope.

I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring.

I am the Constitution and the Courts, statutes and the statue-makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman, and street-sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

I am the battle of yesterday, and the mistake of tomorrow.

I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.

I am all that you make me, nothing more.

Great Events, Great Daring

I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

The upheavals of the war let loose forces from which hardly a corner of the world is immune. Over vast areas the very foundations of society have been shaken. Great events are in process, and great events must be met by greatly daring. The ultimate task of the statesmanship of today is to translate edifying precepts about the dignity of man into their progressive fulfillment.

IT'S A COINCIDENCE

From the Pittsburgh Press.

With some drivers, when the road turns the same time they do it's a coincidence.

7. After he had come out of jail, Ghandi struggled to heal India's own ills, abandoning politics and traveling everywhere over the land.

8. Gandhi knew that Truth is in men, making them one. During the years of traveling he taught three things: Truth, non-violence, simplicity.

9. A second great struggle against the British lasted three years and ended with Ghandi in jail, where he fasted on behalf of the untouchables.

10. During a second period of pause, Gandhi went on with his teaching. East and West looked at him, followed him, and yet misunderstood him.

11. From his simple community of Truth and non-violence he looked at a world of war. He led a third struggle against the British and was put in jail.

12. India became free. But the country freed by a man of non-violence fell into violence, and the man of the power of Truth died from the power of a bullet.

83

102

114

94-8-341-98

ENCLOSURE 94-8-341-98

① ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

ST. LOUIS 1, MISSOURI

July 3, 1950

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Ever so many thanks for the file of materials on the F. B. I. I
will read these with great interest and if I need anything further
after studying what you have sent, I will get in touch either with
you or with Mr. Norris, special agent in charge of the St. Louis
office.

Sincerely yours,

I. Dilliard

Irving Dilliard,
Editor of the Editorial Page.

ID:ht

RECORDED - 129

INDEXED - 129

194-8-341-99

JULY 6 1950

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950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JULY 19, 1950

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT:

There is transmitted herewith an editorial entitled, "Another Russian Spy", which appeared in the July 18, 1950 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. B. H. Reese is the Managing Editor of this newspaper.

GBN:mw

Enclosure

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

AL-8-341-109
AUG 28 1950
S
PERS. FILES
*109 Lett Reese
a/b 7-31-50
mjt*

Another Russian Spy

Another American member of a wartime Communist spy ring has been taken into custody by the FBI. The arrest of Julius Rosenberg in New York brings to four the total bag since the espionage trail was uncovered last spring after the British apprehended and convicted Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs. Rosenberg is described by the FBI as the paymaster for the Americans recruited by Russia to steal atomic bomb secrets at a time when the Soviet was our ally.

During the war Rosenberg was a civilian inspector for the Army Signal Corps. He was dismissed in 1945 when it was suspected he was a card-carrying Communist. Presumably he has been under suspicion since that time, which suggests that our counter-espionage protection in the past has not been as efficient as it might have been. It is significant that he is reported by the FBI to have been active in the spy ring even after the arrest of Harry Gold, the first American suspect taken into custody. One of his last acts, according to the FBI, was to deliver money to another suspect, former Sgt. David Greenglass, and to urge him to flee from the United States. Fortunately, Greenglass was arrested in New York on June 16 before he could make his escape.

The FBI has not closed the case and its head, J. Edgar Hoover, hints that more arrests will be made. There is comfort in the knowledge that the FBI is hot on the trail of other members of this particular ring, but there may be other spy rings whose contribution to Russia has been of as great importance to the Soviet. Now, when we are involved in the fighting in Korea and the threat of an all-out shooting war is present, all agencies of the government responsible for our military security should redouble their efforts to make certain there are no new leaks to Moscow.

*Arca
7/25/50
JW*
Omn

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
July 18, 1950

94-8-344-100
ENCLOSURE

July 31, 1950

pd 9-

Mr. B. H. Reese
Managing Editor
① St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Reese:

It was indeed a pleasure to read the editorial entitled "Another Russian Spy" which appeared in the July 18, 1950, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Your commendatory remarks concerning our organization are most encouraging and it is reassuring to know we have your continued confidence and support in connection with our efforts to maintain the internal security of our nation.

I am particularly glad that you have emphasized the importance of increased vigilance during these critical times when we are faced with increased activity on the part of Communists who desire to disrupt the peace of the world and destroy the democratic government of the United States.

RECORDED - 109

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94-8-341-100

RECEIVED REB B JULY 31 1950

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 1 1950 AM 50

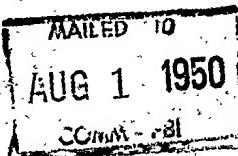
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

cc - St. Louis

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~~✓ 64-8704 ser 220~~
~~✓ 428~~

Mr. B. H. Reese
Managing Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Reese:

M. A. Jones (how)
Room 4236

August 10, 1950

Q1

Mr. B. H. Reese
Managing Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

G.I.R. 1

Dear Mr. Reese:

Your editorial "Wise Counsel From the FBI" which appeared in the August 3, 1950, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been brought to my attention.

We of the FBI were deeply gratified by your interest in commenting editorially upon my recent statement concerning the reporting of information relating to the internal security of our country. In these critical times it is vitally important that we receive the aid of all loyal citizens, and your keen analysis of my remarks helps our cause greatly.

I trust that our efforts will always merit your confidence and support.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

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cc - St. Louis

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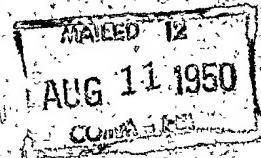
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Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tel. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mrs. Gandy	_____

Wise Counsel From the FBI

Most Americans, in war and peace, have gone about their ways without ever running across a spy, a saboteur, a subversive influence or probably even a fellow traveler.

This is something to remember in connection with the excellent suggestions which the FBI has given the public on curbing sabotage and espionage. The odds are against the average man encountering such acts of our internal enemies. Everybody should be vigilant nevertheless; and everybody should bear in mind the FBI's request for cool and sensible behavior when suspicions are aroused.

The FBI, says Director J. Edgar Hoover, wants to know about any suspected acts of sabotage or spying. Such information should be reported to the FBI, not gabbled to the neighbors or spread idly about the street as rumor.

The FBI, says Mr. Hoover, is interested in facts and acts. It does not care what a suspect

thinks; but it is interested in what he does. Above all, the FBI asks the public to remember that it is well equipped to make investigations. Making private investigations is not the citizen's job. "Hysteria, witch hunts and vigilantes weaken internal security," says Mr. Hoover. We congratulate the FBI on its wise precautions.

Mo Cd
8-9-50
Recd

Mr. and Mrs.
8-10-50
RDK

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
August 3, 1950
B. H. Reese, Managing Editor

RECEIVED
FBI - ST. LOUIS
AUGUST 3 1950

ENCLOSURE

94-8-348-101

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 1950

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Tele. Room

In accordance with a telephone conversation with Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, there are transmitted herewith articles appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on November 21 and 24, 1950, entitled, "Lowenthal--In the Brandeis Tradition" by Raymond P. Brandt, and "Book Attacking FBI Arouses Congressmen" by Bert Andrews. Mr. B. H. Reese is the managing editor of this newspaper.

d) GBN:mw

Enc.

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50 EX-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 2/15/95 BY SP6B/JAK/CA

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94-8-341-102
 DEC. 21, 1950

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EX-60

[ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH]

Washington Sidelights

Lowenthal—In the Brandeis Tradition

By Raymond P. Brandt
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON,

MAX LOWENTHAL is a brave man. He has had the temerity to write a huge volume containing explicit and implicit criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

That anyone should think of fearing consequences for casting doubt on the infallibility of the FBI reflects the reverential awe with which this government agency is held by many persons. Among these have been Presidents, Attorneys General, majorities in Congress and editorial writers. The same awe is not felt by other Government investigating agencies, such as the Special Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department or the Post Office Inspection Bureau, both of which have equally high records of efficiency.

Lowenthal, a well-to-do New York lawyer who has held high positions here and abroad for the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, has studied the FBI as an avocation for many years. He is especially interested in civil rights and how they have been respected or ignored by Director J. Edgar Hoover and his thousands of agents. His conclusion is that the FBI is not sacrosanct and should undergo the same close scrutiny by Congress and newspapers as any other governmental agency.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THIS sound position is, however, that the FBI is an undercover organization and its official spokesmen decline to discuss the details or the costs of many of its important operations, even to Congressional appropriations committees.

For that reason Lowenthal has had to rely mainly on what Congressional hearings that are available, Government reports, court records, newspaper articles and editorials. From these he has written a 465-page study called "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," published by William Sloane Associates. An appendix of 84 pages gives his citations of the sources of his material.

The author, who was an intimate friend of the late Justice Brandeis, used the Brandeis method of building up his case by piling up fact on fact. In that respect the work is objective, beginning with the first proposal of such an organization in 1907 and ending with the latest atomic spy espionage investigations.

THE FAME OF THE FBI has become so widespread and the work and personality of J. Edgar Hoover have become so well and favorably known that it is difficult to realize that there was great opposition in Congress when the organization was first proposed. In those days the Federal Government was a relatively simple affair and rarely touched the ordinary citizen. It is not surprising that Representative Waldo of New York told the House: "The only question here before the House is whether we believe in a central secret-service bureau, such

as there is in Russia today, etc. I believe it would be a great blow to freedom and to free institutions if there should arise in this country any such great central secret-service bureau as there is in Russia."

The organization, created in May, 1908, was originally known as the Bureau of Investigation and its first criticism came a few months later when disclosures were made that President Theodore Roosevelt had used it to assemble information about the personal affairs of opposition Senators and Representatives.

The FBI came into general public knowledge during World War I in the IWW "bomb" plots, and then in the raids ordered by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer against radicals. But it came into full flower under J. Edgar Hoover, who succeeded William J. Burns as director.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Page 2

"Washington Sidelights"
By Raymond P. Brandt.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
November 21, 1950

94-8-341-102

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

LOWENTHAL REBATES in sober prose about the FBI's procedures in various raids, its searches and seizures, its wire tapping, its treatment of prisoners, its relations with Congress and with the public.

He comes to the conclusions that others have reached, that when a Government agency, particularly an undercover agency, refuses or cannot reveal all of its activities, no correct estimate can be made of its efficiency or its worth. Failures are concealed and successes are exploited.

Lowenthal by temperament and training is amply qualified to make this critical study. Born in Minneapolis, he is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the Harvard Law School. He served a year as law clerk to United States Circuit Judge Julian W. Mack in New York before establishing his own law firm, which specializes in corporation financial questions. He was the executive secretary of the National Commission on Law and Observance appointed by President Hoover.

LIKE JUSTICE BRANDEIS, after making a modest fortune at law, he devoted more and more time to public service. From 1935 to 1942 he was counsel to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and as such was responsible for much of the spade work in investigation of railroad reorganizations made by the subcommittee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

Because of his close ties with President Truman, the Chicago Tribune and other reactionary newspapers have labeled him an influential mystery man. He has testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee to tell about his fight for civil liberties. Some suspicious persons saw a connection between the forthcoming publication of his critical book and his appearance before that committee.

By this book, Lowenthal has performed another public service. He has assailed the unassailable.

Continued on Page 2--

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
November 21, 1950

Re: MAX LOWENTHAL
Miscellaneous, Information Concerning
cc

ENCLOSURE

74-8-341-102

Book Attacking FBI Arouses Congressmen

Lowenthal, Friend of Truman, Hints at President's Dislike for Hoover.

By BERT ANDREWS

The New York Herald Tribune-Post Dispatch
Special Dispatch.

THE book written by a close friend of President Truman—a book apparently done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—is having many effects that are just about opposite to those designed by the author, Max Lowenthal.

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, the application of logic, and the study of another volume by another friend of President Truman.

The situation is this:

1. Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," comes as a last bit of evidence which justifies bringing into the open a matter that many observers in Washington have known about for a long time. This is that President Truman has little use for Hoover and probably would have had his Attorney General oust him long since if he wasn't fully aware that a majority of the Congress would rise up in wrathful protest.

2. The volume has brought Lowenthal under prompt counter-attack from congressional friends of the FBI. The congressional friends have brought out that Lowenthal knew Alger Hiss, associated with Lee Pressman and a long list of others who either turned out to be Communists or denied it on the grounds that an admission might incriminate them.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
November 24, 1950

Re: MAX LOWENTHAL
Miscellaneous, Information Concerning

Will Be Widely Read.

On Lowenthal's side, there are these points:

1. The critics of the FBI are hailing it a masterful presentation of the views they have always held.

2. It will be widely read and, if read alone, might well convince a reader that the FBI was a Gestapo or was trying to be one.

President Truman and his aids in the White House may—and probably will—deny that he has any intention of chopping the Hoover head off. (And nothing in this article, incidentally, is meant to suggest that the President has read or approves of the Lowenthal book.)

However, the research supplies such point by point information as the following:

A. There has been talk for years that President Truman's dislike for Hoover dates back to the time the FBI took part in the investigating that led to the downfall of the late Boss Thomas J. Pendergast of Kansas City, the President's original political sponsor.

B. There has been talk also that the dislike has increased over the years.

C. Jonathan Daniels, former White House adviser, emphasized in his book, "The Man of Independence," that President Truman and Lowenthal have long been friends.

Rejected Hoover Promotion.

D. Lowenthal in his book has a couple of examples of what seem to be inside dope on President Truman's feeling toward Hoover, as, for example, his statement that the President twice rejected suggestions—once in 1950 and one some years earlier—that Hoover be made the over-all head of a super-intelligence agency including the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency.

E. It is known that the President hasn't called Hoover in for a conference in a long time. This is in decided contrast to the actions of his predecessor, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, who consulted frequently with Hoover.

Lowenthal makes much of the fact that a Senate committee of which Truman was a member issued a report on law enforcement which, while not specifically stating that its charges were directed against the FBI, acknowledged that it was aimed at "that police unit."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mehr	_____
Mr. Room	_____
Mr. House	_____
Mr. Gandy	X

Lowenthal a number of times uses quotes of President Truman to criticize quotes of Hoover, as for example.

"In May 1950, Mr. Hoover described the Communists as the most dangerous and one of the most powerful forces in the United States.

Truman Disagreed.

"But some informed authorities believe otherwise today, as in the past. In 1950, President Truman gave his opinion, 'We know that the greatest threat to us does not come from the Communists in this country. Communism has little appeal for people who are healthy, well educated, prosperous and free. The fact of the matter is—because of the measures we are taking—the internal security of the United States is not seriously threatened by the Communists in this country."

Lowenthal has started quite a free-for-all.

The FBI, while officially making no comment, is fighting back through its friends on Capitol Hill. One example of this came when Congressmen circulated a House Committee on Un-American Activities report of testimony taken from Lowenthal on Sept. 15. The committee showed much interest in Lowenthal's associations with many men who have been labeled as Communists or fellow travelers by witnesses before the committee.

Lowenthal showed much interest in pointing out that he had done extensive work for the Government and in stating:

"In the course of 38 years I have met tens of thousands of people and worked with them, too. I have dealt with many organizations. I think if you take it in proportion to the sum total of what I have been engaged in, all these questions, even if the answer was 'Yes' to them, wouldn't amount to a hill of beans in proportion."

ENCLOSURE

74-8734-102

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
 SUBJECT:

DATE: April 17, 1951

Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch called. He has a letter from his St. Louis Office pointing out that they have information that the Director is to write three articles for Reader's Digest and may later write a book. He stated that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch wanted to protect itself now by securing an option to the syndicated rights for the St. Louis District.

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I told Brandt that the Director did have an article in the May issue of Reader's Digest on the Harry Gold case, that beyond this he has no commitments, although as time permits he may do a couple other articles for Reader's Digest and furthermore the Director has no commitment to do a book. I told Brandt that at this stage the Director would be unable to make a commitment for anything in the way of serial or syndicated rights.

LBN:mb

absolutely right! ✓ v.w.

L.

Ta

RECORDED - 59

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94-8-341-103

APR 21 1951

13

JAN 25 1951
ORIGINATING OFFICE

62 APR 25 1951

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1422 F STREET, N. W.

ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

23 April 1951.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Eocca.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Earbo.....
Mr. Alden.....
Mr. Belmont.....
Mr. Laughlin.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My editors noted your recent article in the Reader's Digest and wondered whether you plan to write a book that may be available for newspaper syndication.

Louis Nichols told me that he knew of no such plan but to prepare for any eventuality we should like to be on record for an option for St.Louis territory rights to anything you might have for newspaper syndication. If there is no such syndication, nothing is lost; if there is such syndication, the syndicate handling the feature has a prospective customer and we have the assurance that the material will be offered to us first.

We have had options of this kind from Presidents Coolidge and Roosevelt, General Pershing, Governor Byrnes, Senator Norris, General Bradley and others. The usual form is a letter informing us that in the event of any newspaper syndication the author will direct his agent or syndicate that the St.Louis Post-Dispatch is to be given the first opportunity to buy the St.Louis territory rights, and if the offer is turned down by us, the material will not be sold to another St.Louis newspaper at a lower price.

We have the first offer privilege from most newspaper syndicates and we seek these options to protect ourselves from the off-chance there may be a slip-up.

I shall be glad to discuss this subject with you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

R.P. Brandt
Raymond P. Brandt

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

194-8-341-104

MAY 10 1950

25

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

CRIME BUREAU

April 27, 1951

Mr. Raymond P. Brandt
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1422 F Street, Northwest
Washington 4, D. C.

RECORDED - 117

44-381-104

Dear Mr. Brandt:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 23, 1951, wherein you state that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch desires an option on any newspaper syndication or book that I might write in the near future.

As Mr. Nichols explained to you, while I have written one article which appears in the May issue of Reader's Digest, it is not known whether additional articles will be done. Accordingly, since there are no commitments, all I can say is we will be glad to keep this request in mind.

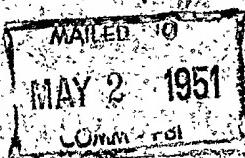
With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 26 1951
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI - WASH. D. C.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED BY TELETYPE ROOM
15, MAY 1, 1951
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Tele-Room _____
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Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
 SUBJECT:

DATE: July 21, 1951

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

Goldstein
 ① *Al Goldstein*, the New York representative of the
St. Louis Post Dispatch, called me early in the week and
 wanted to do a story on the underground activities of the
Communist Party with a view of pointing out that the eight
 missing Communists have gone underground.

I told him we could not do this at this time. He
 then sent me the attached letter which I have acknowledged
 personally, pointing out that we could not do this.

LBN:mb

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INDEXED - 74 | 25 | AUG 8 1951

56 AUG 17 1951

OFF
 R.P.F.

100-321

July 20, 1951

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
Post-Dispatch Bureau
Room 2401, 521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Al:

I have given a lot of thought to our discussion on the telephone and I have your letter of July 17th.

I feel that at this time it would not be possible for us to go into enough details which would make possible the type of story you want. In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of an article which the Director did for Coronet Magazine last fall. I am sure you can appreciate, however, that a lot of water has gone over the dam since then.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LBN

Enclosure

LBN:hmc

44-7341-105

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK BUREAU
LEXINGTON 2-5237

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

July 17, 1951

Mr. Louis B. Nichols, Asst. Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Bldg.
Tenth and Pennsylvania avenues
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Lou:

Although you frowned on my suggestion during our telephone conversation yesterday, for doing a good, authentic story from the Bureau on the subject of Communists gone underground, I am sending this along as a sort of reminder to get you to give consideration to the idea from some reasonable approach.

Don't you think that there is some way we could set forth the situation without disclosing anything not already known about precise FBI methods and without jeopardizing any current investigations or sources. As you said, if it was possible to show that it is extremely difficult to operate "underground" and still remain a Communist for any practical purpose, it might put another wedge between rank-and-file and leadership.

And another thing I think would be interesting is informed opinion on just what is "underground." I, for one, would be at a loss to define or describe in general terms the functions of an underground Red. Just what might be expected from them might be a good thing for the public to know so they could be readily recognized by their words or proposed deeds.

W.B. 7/17/51

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK BUREAU
LEXINGTON 2-5237

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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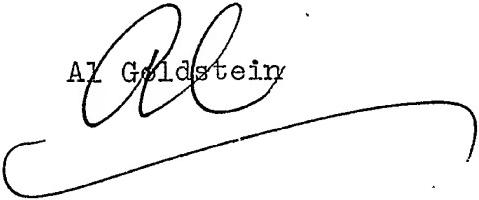
As I see it from here, the story might be developed in three parts: (1) Have the Gommies gone underground since Smith Act convictions, and some supporting facts to establish the point; (2) What their program is for the present, or reasonable surmises of what they are up to, and what it might be expanded to in the future, either gradually or at a time of national emergency; (3) An exposition within the bounds of security restrictions of what the Bureau is doing to keep tab on those babies and to prevent them from accomplishing their ultimate aims.

Of course, if you and the Director still thinks it would be against national interest to go into the situation for publication, so do I. However, I want to presume on our old friendship to ask you to give it another thought before final rejection.

I told Al Jr. you were asking about him and promised to send you his warmest greetings. My best to you and the family.

Highest regards,

Al Goldstein



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

521 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New York Bureau
LEXington 2-5237

July 30, 1951

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Assistant Director F.B.I.
Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Lou:

Please excuse my tardiness in replying to your note of July 20. The long drawn out Monti hearing, here, had me pretty well tied up.

Of course I was disappointed at your decision. My vacation begins next week, but when I return Sept. 4, I'll check again with you.

Perhaps circumstances then will permit you to help us with the story.

RECORDED - 24 94-R-341-166
INDEXED - 24 AUG 8 1951
37 C.R.L.

Warm regards,

Aug 8 1951
183

RECORDED - 24

A. Goldstein
A. Goldstein

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

DATE: 12-14-51

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is an editorial entitled, "Not the Man", which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1951. I do not consider this editorial complimentary and I am not aware of the identity of the writer. The editorial is being forwarded for your information.

DSH:mw

Enc.

RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 96

JAN 21 1952

EX. 61

CRIMINAL
SEARCHED - S-1
SERIALIZED - 10201
FILED - 1100 AM 23

50 JAN 28 1952
1343

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Not the Man

Did President Truman return suddenly from Key West to Washington because of the rapidly rising waters of administrative scandal?

The question is interesting but it does not need to be answered. We may be sure that the Administration's moral disintegration will be taken up mighty soon after the White House conference with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

If the President does contemplate the house-cleaning which is being urged upon him, there is one choice he should not make. He should not turn to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director.

There are sound reasons why Mr. Hoover is not the man to head the investigation and prosecution:

1. Mr. Hoover is subordinate in the Department of Justice to Attorney General McGrath. He should not be put in the position of attempting to investigate and prosecute administrative failure and laxity in the department of which he is an official.

2. Mr. Hoover's agency was involved in the case of the Kansas City vote frauds. To its credit, the FBI made very clear that its investigation was limited by superior authority in the Department of Justice. But its scope was sharply limited in what should have been a searching investigation of a rape of the free ballot. Presumably the FBI could be limited again under J. Howard McGrath just as it was under Tom C. Clark.

3. Mr. Hoover's agency has all it can do to keep up with its present heavy schedule of work. As a result of the Communist prosecutions and convictions, the lesser leaders of that group in this country have gone underground. Some have disappeared so effectively that the FBI has not been able to produce several who are bail jumpers.

Any one of these three reasons would be cause enough to rule J. Edgar Hoover out as the Truman Administration corruption investigator. Taken together they produce a judgment that is overwhelming.

What is required is as plain as day. It is a man or group without connection with the Truman Administration—a man or group of men in whom citizens will at once have confidence.

RE: EDITORIAL

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DECEMBER 10, 1951

ENCLOSURE

94-8-348-107

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 10 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

DATE: January 23, 1952

27

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

who advises that he is a reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, telephonically contacted me at my home on the night of January 21, 1952, and although rational appeared to be under the influence of whiskey. He stated that he was a close personal friend of former SAC Dwight Brantley and was well acquainted with SAC Gerald Norris. He depicted himself as being the biographer of Pendergast and an "old-time newspaper hawk." He told me that he had been sent to Florida by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch to do an article on the KU KLUX KLAN and its possible involvement in the recent bombings here in Florida. He went on to portray himself as being extremely familiar with Klan activities throughout the United States since he had made a series of investigations concerning the Klan. He stated that he would like to see me on his visit to Miami. He indicated that he would be seeking information from me concerning our investigation, and I advised him that I could furnish no information as to the pertinent developments of our investigation. He nevertheless requested an appointment.

He subsequently contacted me on the afternoon of January 22, 1952, and asked for an appointment, which I gave him. He came to the office. He appeared to be entirely sober at the time. He proceeded to tell me at length of his assignment on this matter and the fact that he had visited the Georgia Klan headquarters in Atlanta and had obtained considerable information from an individual by the name of [REDACTED] concerning Klan activities. He then stated that he had spent a few days in Tampa inquiring into Klan activities in that area and was now in Miami making "the rounds."

b6
b7C

He inquired of me as to whether or not I thought the Klan was responsible for the incidents in Florida. I told him that there were any number of possible suspects involved in these cases and that I could not definitely say that it was the Klan nor could I definitely state it was not the Klan. I told him that we were utilizing every facility available to us

RWJ:JKH

61 FEB 5 1952

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

EX. - 102

JAN 28 1952

13

194-8-341-108
CRIME LAB. REC'D.
R. J. H.

Director, FBI

in an effort to determine who was guilty of these heinous crimes.

He then went into a lengthy discussion of the various matters that he had worked on such as the Reuther dynamiting case in Detroit, the McNear shooting in Peoria, Ill. and other cases of similar nature and stated he was convinced in his own mind that the Klan had a lot to do with all of these incidents.

I was cordial but not overly friendly toward Mr. [redacted] and furnished him absolutely no information. He stated that he intended to file a "Sunday special" type story some time in the near future with regard to his investigation of Klan activities. I told him I would be interested in getting a copy of his story when it came out.

On the night of January 22, 1952, [redacted] contacted me again at home, again apparently under the influence of whiskey although I cannot say this definitely. I did notice that he had considerable difficulty in pronouncing certain words and his reasoning was in my opinion irrational.

b6
b7C

[redacted] recited that he had returned to his hotel room at the Alcazar Hotel at approximately 7:00 or 7:30 p.m., that after preparing for bed, there was a knock on the door of his room, and on opening the door there stood a Catholic priest. He stated that the Catholic priest told him that he knew why [redacted] was in Florida and that he did not feel [redacted] had the complete story and would like to give it to him. [redacted] stated that he "brushed the priest aside" and did not listen to anything further he had to say and closed the door.

[redacted] stated that in his conversations with [redacted] in Atlanta, [redacted] who is an official of the KU KLUX KLAN, confidentially advised him that the Klan had some Catholic priests as members. He stated that he did not give this a second thought until this incident happened. He asked me for my opinion as to whether it was possible that the Klan had Catholic priests in it. I told him I did not know one way or the other. It appeared to me that [redacted] might be trying to feel me out as to my reaction to this story and to find out if I felt it possible that Catholics could belong to the Klan.

Director, FBI

I find it extremely difficult to believe this story in any sense of the word. I do not intend to make any investigation to determine the veracity of [redacted] story since I feel to do so would give him something to write about.

I am not at all impressed with [redacted]. He definitely is not the type that inspires confidence, although he may be a good newspaper reporter.

This is for the Bureau's information.

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *MR. TOLSON*
FROM : *L. B. NICHOLS*
SUBJECT:

DATE: January 22, 1952

SAC Wall, Miami, called Holloman at 2:00 p.m. today
and advised that last night he had been telephonically
contacted by [redacted] who represented himself
as a reporter for the St. Louis Post Dispatch. [redacted]
who was obviously under the influence of liquors at the
time of his call to Mr. Wall, stated that he had been sent
to Miami by his paper to do a feature article on the Ku-Klux
Klan and to tie into this article the recent bombings in
Florida.

referred to the fact he was acquainted with former SAC Dwight Brantley and was also acquainted with SAC G. B. NORRIS.

SAC Wall was noncommittal to [redacted] last night but called Wall again this morning and made an appointment to see Wall this afternoon.

b6
b7c

SAC Wall advised he would furnish no information to [redacted]
other than to acknowledge the fact the Bureau is investigating the
Florida bombings and was doing everything possible in connection
with these investigations and that the results of the investigations
were being furnished to the Department for their consideration.
Other than this, Mr. Wall will make no further comment.

~~SAC Wall merely wanted the Bureau to know of this contact by McCullough.~~

CC - Mr. Ladd

CC - Mr. Rosen

CC - Mr. Jones

- ECHemb

Beyond this, no comment.

RECORDED-17

INDEXFD-17

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EX. - 2

JAN 30 1954

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CBM BIBLIO.

1 - FO SAC Wall
SAC advised T.S.
sending SO letter.

65 FEB 1 1952

"Unfounded"?

Pinch-hitting for Attorney General McGrath, his erstwhile boss, ousted former Assistant Attorney General Caudle appeared on TV's "Meet the Press" and defended his record in the Department of Justice. Particularly did the "beloved, honest, fearless" Mr. Caudle—the adjectives are those of Representative Boykin of Alabama—defend his record in connection with the 1946 Kansas City vote frauds.

Answering a question by Raymond P. Brandt, chief Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, the top man thus far discharged at President Truman's direction said he did not stop the vote-fraud inquiry. He dismissed as unfounded the charges that he had ended the federal investigation.

The facts are that Mr. Caudle was the chief prosecuting officer in the Department of Justice at the time of the 1946 Kansas City vote-fraud inquiry. Instead of pushing the investigation in Mr. Truman's home area, Theron Lamar Caudle wrote the memorandum to the FBI saying that there was no basis for federal prosecution and that further FBI investigation was not desired. The Department of Justice previously had limited the FBI investigation, as the FBI, to protect itself, later pointed out.

In other words, the Department of Justice with Mr. Caudle as its chief prosecuting officer limited the FBI investigation and then on receiving the limited FBI report said the report did not provide basis for a prosecution!

Let Mr. Caudle, if it suits him, regard as "unfounded" the idea that he called off the federal inquiry into the Kansas City vote frauds of 1946. We find it well founded, indeed. Perhaps it can be arranged for him to tell more on this subject a later date. He deserves the opportunity.

RE: INVESTIGATION OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DECEMBER 18, 1951

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 19 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

94-8-341-110
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS
 SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

DATE:

12-20-51

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nease
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mehr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

There is transmitted herewith an editorial which appeared in the December 18, 1951 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, entitled "Unfounded". Inasmuch as the FBI is mentioned in this article, it is submitted for Bureau information.

DSH:mw

Enc.

INDEXED - 129

RECORDED - 129

SE 42 94-321-110

MURKIN

CELINE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: February 18, 1952

Ladd ✓
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Alden _____
 Belmont _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____
 Leibman ✓

cc: Mr. Tolson
cc: Mr. Nichols
 For record purposes, George Hall of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, District 1697, telephonically advised Mr. McGuire he was doing a roundup story on recent crime legislation and wondered how many slot machines had been seized by the Bureau under the Johnson Preston Act since it became public law in January 1951.

He was advised that a total of 11,003 slot machines had been seized having a total value of \$3,036,310. He stated that was a good figure and would be of assistance to him in the piece.

cc: Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Jones

JJM:CMC

INDEXED-114

RECORDED-114

194-8-341-111
FEB 28 1952

59 MAR 6 1952

EX-99

64-21